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THE KANSAS FARMER.

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The Growing of Pears.

In starting to grow pears either for pleasure or profit, in the garden or on a larger scale in the orchard, there are a few common sense rules, which if followed, will be found a great saving in the outlay of both time and money to the novice in pear growing. There is no profound and secret art attached to this pursuit any more than there is in growing successfully of potatoes, cabbages or corn. The same kind of application and intelligence applied to the latter will under ordinary circumstances be successful with pears. It would be considered a foolish undertaking for a farmer in New Jersey to plant the Mercer potato, at this time, if his object was profit, and it would be more so for a beginner to set out the Glout Moreceau, White Doyenne, Flomish Beauty or twenty other equally poor kinds of pears for certain wide ranges of our country.

These, like the Mercer potato, have had their day in the northern and middle states, and whether from causes known or unknown, these varieties do not succeed even under the guardianship of veteran horticulturists. This fact once established, common sense would dictate to the minds of most people to avoid such varieties as are known to belong to this long list of rejected sorts. Again if a shrewd farmer desires to make money in growing potatoes, he does not extend the list of sorts to a dozen or twenty, but on the contrary he usually confines himself to a very few kinds, when once certain that they grow and yield abundantly, and that they sell readily in market. In pear growing for profit this rule of growing only a few sorts will be found more remunerative when applied to pears than to potatoes. Even in raising pears for home use it is not best as a rule to extend the list of varieties beyond eight or ten, and with a judicious selection this number will be quite sufficient to supply the table from July to February with this delicious fruit.

As a rule there is a great waste of time and money in the preparation of the soil before planting the young trees. On stiff, tenacious clay soils, with clay subsoils, underdraining and deep plowing will be found essential to rid the soil of stagnant water, in order to get the conditions which will promote a healthy and vigorous root growth. But on good farming land, such as will produce, with ordinary treatment, 150 to 200 bushels of potatoes to the acre, or 60 to 70 bushels of shelled corn, it would be a useless waste of money to spend the amount necessary to underdrain the soil before planting pears.

The most grave and expensive mistake that almost every one who has planted pears has made, is in planting dwarfs instead of standards. There never was a greater mistake made, in fact a greater swindle put upon the American public than the assertion that dwarf pears were superior to standards for garden or orchard planting. While young, and well cared for, the dwarf does tolerably, making wood, and producing some fine specimens of fruit, but as the trees grow older they become stunted from early bearing, ill-shaped, many of them breaking off at the union of the pear and quince, leaving the tree unsightly as well as unprofitable. At the age of fifteen years, when a standard orchard is in its prime, dwarfs, as a general thing, present a sorry sight. One good standard will yield more fruit than a score of dwarfs.

The spring is acknowledged to be the best time to plant pears, and the date should be governed by the condition of the soil. When this is dry enough to plant then it will do to plant pears, and these should be set only a trifle deeper than they were in the nursery row. Nor is it wise to plant trees older than two years from the seed. The shortening in or pruning should be served the first year, because in "lifting" the trees from the nursery there is a large loss of active roots, and the tops should be pruned to correspond with the loss of roots, as well as to shape the tree. It is very bad policy to allow young trees to bear any fruit. Even when five or six years in place, and the trees are vigorous, a close watch should be kept and the fruit pulled off where trees are tending to fruit bearing instead of wood making.

The most disheartening feature of pear growing is the destructive ravages of what is called fire blight. The age or vigor of growth of the

tree has no effect in warding off this dangerous enemy. It comes and destroys without warning. The first intimation of its presence the owner has is seeing the leaves suddenly turn brown, and the next, that a branch, or half a dozen on the same tree are dead. Up to this time there is no remedy against this disease. In my own orchard the blight has had its favorite sorts. The varieties which have suffered most from blight are the Glout Moreceau, Vicar of Winkfield, Flemish Beauty, Beurre Diel, Belle Lucrative and Swan's Orange, and in the order named. There has been no loss of trees or part of trees in my orchard of Duchess d'Angoleme, Bartlett, Beurre d'Anjou, Seckel, or Doyenne Boussock. Although I have seen some of these varieties attacked in other localities. Some ten or twelve years ago I planted, and grafted on healthy trees, the Japan pears, seedlings of the Chinese Sand. These sorts have all the traits of their parent, in vigor of growth, rank foliage, which for brilliancy of color in the fall equals the Red Flowering Maple, and besides being prolific bearers. The fruit seemed proof against insects while the growth and habits of the trees seemed to defy attack from any source. My plan was to propagate these varieties and graft the slower growing sorts on them, and in this way get a more vigorous growth of wood, and possibly larger fruit of sorts like the Seckel. Until last year I had no reason to doubt that those Japan pears were blight proof. But now I have good reason to think differently. The fire blight struck these trees early last summer, and what is unusual it destroyed every branch and twig of several large trees, not leaving me a living sprig of wood to propagate from. This wholesale destruction of these kinds is more curious because we had only one more instance in the orchard during the year, and that was a couple of large branches on a Swan's Orange tree in a distant part of the orchard. This experience settles the question in my own mind that it is folly to assert that the Chinese Sand, or seedlings from it are blight proof, for the instances which I have stated above prove to the contrary.—P. T. Quinn, in American Garden.

Kansas State Horticultural Society.

The following communication furnished by Rev. L. J. Templin, which we find in the August number of the *Gardeners' Monthly*, published at Philadelphia, is a case in point of "going from home to learn the news." When Maj. Hudson, with that self sacrificing spirit which has always so preeminently distinguished the literati of Kansas, in its efforts to boost every interest of the young commonwealth, gets his *Horticulturist* a-going we indulge a reasonable anticipation of being able to keep track of the society by having this specialist among our exchanges.

This society held its tenth semi-annual meeting in Hutchinson, Kansas, during the first three days of June. This was the first visit of the society to the Arkansas valley; and as the greater part of the members reside in the eastern part of the state, it was a new experience for them to find themselves so far out on the "Great American Desert."

The news had gone out that our country was parched and dried up with the drought, but while it was true that the winter and the early spring had been without rain and strong winds had prevailed beyond anything in that line ever experienced before, yet, in spite of this, our visitors found to their surprise the country clothed with luxuriant grass and bedecked with gay flowers. Fruit and forest trees have made a large growth. Copious rains have met all requirements in this direction.

In order to understand the situation of this locality it should be remembered that nine years ago the very first settlers entered this part of the Arkansas valley. On the 13th of November, 1871, the first building was commenced in the city of Hutchinson. The country around was possessed by the buffalo, antelope and Indian, and the unbroken prairie stretched away in every direction in gentle undulations till it seemed to meet and kiss the skies. These facts being known to our visitors, it is not strange that they were surprised to find a city of 2,000 inhabitants, with large, well finished stone and brick residences and business houses, and to see the country in all directions dotted with groves of trees, some of which measures from six to ten inches in diameter and from thirty to forty feet high, all grown within that time.

The meeting was held in the M. E. church, which our ladies had decorated with plants and flowers in a magnificent manner. The whole rostrum was filled, behind, before, and on either side, so that when the president was seated,

his face, radiant with intelligence and beaming with benevolence, looked like a profile set in a frame of brilliant flowers and vernal beauty.

Reports of the fruit prospects by the members from the different parts of the state show that in the eastern and southern portions of the state the crop will be from medium to full, while in the central parts, owing to a late freeze, it is a failure.

The address of President E. Gale, of Manhattan, was an able setting forth of the importance of increased intelligence on horticultural subjects among the rural population in its relation to the happiness of the people and the welfare of the nation. Able papers were read by a number of the members; among the most important were one on Landscape Gardening, by President Gale, one on the Apple, by Vice President G. G. Johnson, of Lawrence, and one on Botany, by Prof. J. W. Robson, of Dickinson county.

Able addresses were delivered on peach culture by the young, energetic, and intelligent correspondent of the *Gardeners' Monthly*, H. E. Van Deman, of Allen county; on floriculture by Mr. Johnson and Prof. Robson, and on various other subjects by other members.

Discussions were had on the apple, peach, grape, forest trees, vegetables, gardens, ornithology, entomology, irrigation and small fruits. Secretary G. C. Brackett, of Lawrence, exhibited six varieties of strawberries, the best of forty varieties tested the past year. These were sampled by all present, and pronounced good with the first two named at the head of the list for both size and flavor. These six varieties were the Cumberland Triumph, Crescent Seedling, Charles Downing, Captain Jack, Wilson and Austin.

For earnestness, energy, intelligence, perseverance and "snap," this society will compare favorably with any similar organization I have ever known. The annual report of this society for 1879, just issued, is an 8vo volume of 460 pages, and is far superior to any similar publication in the country.

Some of the members claimed it to be the most interesting and profitable semi-annual session ever held by the society. We believe the influence for good on our people in this locality will be both lasting and powerful.

Blue-Grass Pastures.

In the upper blue-grass regions, say as far north as 41° or 42°, very good winter pastures are made by suffering them to be fed down in the spring and as late as the first of July, then turning off stock and keeping it off till the first of November or later. On such pastures cattle do well in the coldest winters, if the provision is made of stacking hay where the animals can have ready access to it when there is snow on the ground; though horses, mules and sheep go through fairly well on such pastures, even when the ground is deeply covered with snow, since they have the habit of pawing the snow away to reach and feed upon the mass of green and succulent herbage buried under it. Even as far north as the Red River country the half-wild horses stay out and feed all the winter and come out in good condition in the spring, notwithstanding the ground is almost, without any exception, covered with from ten to fifteen inches of snow from the first of November to April. But the snow is always dry and never excessively deep, for the reasons that such a thing as a winter thaw is very rare, and the snow never falls as deep as it does further south near the great snow line, or line of the deepest snow-fall.

This writer, who seems to have considerable acquaintance with the southwest, goes on to say: From what I know of American grasses, I must declare that blue-grass is worth for winter pasture far more than any other grass in every section of the country where it will live through the summer. The further south you go the better for winter blue-grass, so long as you do not get into a hot and drouthy locality, where the long summer season will prevent its growth or kill it out entirely. And he intimates that this can be prevented by keeping cattle off from the time of its starting in spring, by which time the wild grasses have got a good bite, and allowing its herbage to protect its roots during the summer drouth, till the rains in the after part of the season have started a second growth.

Few men, he continues, seem to know enough about blue-grass, or any other grass, to get one-fourth of the yield from their pasture grounds. In many cases the stock are made permanent tramps over the pasture lands, as if the purpose was to destroy the grass entirely and get a

crop of weeds. I can, says the writer, get four times the amount of grass from a pasture every year, by allowing it to make the full spring growth, than can be had if the cattle are allowed to range over it from the time it starts and during the period of growth.

Southern farmers and stock-raisers must treat their blue-grass pastures intended for winter feeding as they would treat their growing corn, so far as relates to cattle ranging over them during the time needed for the grass to make its growth; and where the wild range is made worthless by fall and winter frosts, they will have in their blue-grass pastures an ever green grass that will gladden their eyes and furnish a continuous winter feast for their cattle, if only allowed to grow undisturbed during the growing season.

If we consider that where steers or milch cows are turned on pasture early in the spring, say some time in April, it requires from two to four acres, according to the season and the strength of the pasture, to fully feed each steer or cow; and then if we consider that it will stall-feed each animal or "soil" her or him, as it is called, with cut-hay, during the season, the product of a square rod each day is all he or she can and will consume, and that her condition and flow of milk will be superior under the latter course of treatment, we get a more just conception of the value and force of the above recommendation of keeping stock off of blue-grass and indeed all grass pastures till the spring-growth of either is made.

The subject of pastures and the handling of pasture lands are by no means well understood, even in the best blue-grass regions of Illinois and Indiana; and the fact that on the oldest and best pasture lands in these regions, from four to five acres of pasture is thought to be necessary to fully feed each steer from May to November, is sufficient proof of the justness of this conclusion.

In conclusion, we take occasion to say, with considerable confidence, that there are few sections north of 32° north latitude, where, if the above directions are followed as to allowing the herbage to grow during the spring and summer, blue-grass will not furnish as good winter pasture as could be asked.

Sheep and Their Profit.

How beautiful it is to have an abundance of rain, see the hills and plains covered once more with rich, green grass, and the fields waving with a luxuriant growth of corn, millet, etc. We have had no lack of rain since about the first of June—just enough and none too much, and everything is growing rapidly. Late corn is looking fine, and late millet bids fair to make a better crop than the early sown. Many fields of rice corn are in head, and I never saw as large heads or so good a prospect for a bountiful crop than at the present time.

The ground is in fine condition for ploughing for wheat, and our prospect never was better than at this time. We feel confident of a succession of years of plenty, but it will take time to establish confidence in the minds of many, and a great many will wait until another harvest is over before they will risk another wheat crop, and will be just that far behind, as usual.

Grass is better throughout this country than I have ever seen it, and of a better quality. Most of the unploughed fields are set with a thick growth of blue-joint and blue grass, which is very fattening. It has done away with the hobby of a good many growers that breaking the sod has spoiled the pasture. The sand grass hobby has also exploded, in my estimation; as I notice that horses, cattle and sheep prefer it to any other grass. My sheep and horses have had the freedom of my cornfields, and where the sand grass was abundant, I don't see any corn injured by them, and I have never had my stock do as well, as when they have had their liberty over cornfields, millet fields, old ploughed fields and prairie. They neither eat millet nor corn, but prefer the old fields.

Cattle and sheep are coming in by the thousands from Colorado and New Mexico, and are fattening as if they were in cornfields. We have a herd of sheep from Ft. Bascom, of 2,500, only five days off the trail, and I never saw sheep fatten and improve so fast. The majority of the sheep men coming here are intending to winter with us, and will undoubtedly locate here, as we have a far pleasanter and healthier climate than either Colorado or New Mexico, and no end to the grass or rough feed for sheep. They will be welcome neighbors, for sheep men are a thrifty, law-abiding class of citizens and their stock the most fruitful source of wealth to a country.

Practical sheep men invariably become inde-

pendent, and large oaks from little acorns grow. Jaffey Bros., the rich merchants of Pueblo, Colorado, said to me, once, that the sheep men always paid up once a year, but the cattle men never paid up. When I am collecting fine sheep through Michigan and Ohio for my western trade, I always draw up at the large, fine houses, brick, or stone, with large double barns and sheds, with old straw-stacks standing round in the fields, and seldom fail to find what I want. I seldom find fine blooded sheep at a poor man's place, or a man who lives in a poor house or on a poor farm.

Sheep are bound to be the stock of this section of Kansas. Farmers cannot succeed without them in this country. There is no use in thinking of making grain raising a success unless it can be fed with the rough products of the farm, and all turned into money at home. It not only makes a double profit out of the products, but enriches and improves the soil as well as the morals of society.

There is no better proof that sheep are paying, than to see our practical men and experts borrowing money at 2½ per cent. a month and putting it into sheep.

We certainly have the best sheep climate in the United States, and the best, cheapest, and most grass of any other state. Land is also cheaper and better than in any other state; plenty of the best of water in the ground and cheap pumps and mill to pull it out, and it has never been too dry here for grass to grow, or millet, corn fodder, sugar cane, and other fodder crops. Then where is the danger of investing in sheep? Buy a small lot first if you are not experienced, or have but little money, and provide a good Merino ram and plenty of feed and pure water, with straw or brown-corn sheds and set down and see that they are taken care of, and you can soon live independent.

Some will say the grasshopper will or may come. Let him come. He has never eaten the grass up or hurt it much to my knowledge, and if your crop is put in early it will be ready to cut before he comes.

In fact sheep are the poor man's friend and the rich man's banker. He has never attempted to water them out of artificial dams or stagnant pools or muddy streams. Procure plenty of good, pure water and plenty of salt, and W. M. Ladd's tobacco preparation, for three cents, and you are all right. W. J. COLVIN, Larned, Kansas.

Autumn Treatment of Sheep.

With the first frosts some corn should be fed, no matter how plentiful the supply of grass may be, and this gradually increased until the desire for it seems fully satisfied. If this cautiously increased, and fed after the sheep have been on the pasture for several hours, the most satisfactory results will follow the feeding of corn in what may be considered liberal quantities, until a maximum of two and a half or even three bushels per day to each hundred sheep has been attained.

The necessity for this amount may not exist, as straw and other fodder may be had in greater or less supply; but the average feeder is more apt to err on the side of deficiency than by an over supply. Shelter from the cold and driving rains of late fall and early winter is almost as necessary as liberal feeding. If circumstances do not warrant the construction of permanent shelters, pretty fair substitutes may be had by thatching with straw or cornstalks a temporary frame of forks and poles, opening only toward the south. Where even these cannot be had some good will result from placing the flock in a sheltered valley or near a grove, where the undergrowth of brush will furnish some protection, though poor it be, against the chilling winds as they pierce through a soggy fleece.

It is now that the successful flock master lays the foundation for his success through the ensuing winter and spring. A flock fairly started upon the threshold of winter has passed more than half its dangers. The strength gathered through the milder months will enable it to endure vicissitudes under which less favored animals would succumb. The highest profits will be found by those who feed with an unstinted hand and otherwise surround their flocks with the completest comforts consistent with their surroundings. This has ever been the rule, and no one need hope to profit by its exceptions.—Nat. Live Stock Journal.

KANSAS LOAN & TRUST COMPANY.—We call special attention to their card published in the FARMER. This is an old, well established Topeka firm, and thoroughly reliable.

Farm Stock.

Short-Horns and Grades vs. Scrubs.

Much has been written in favor of the different pure breeds of cattle during the past few years, and some writers have advocated the grading up of our common cattle. The latter cannot be too often laid before your readers. Though most of them see, and have seen for several years, the importance of improving, not only our beef cattle, but our dairy stock also, yet here will be new and casual readers who may be induced to consider over this matter to their advantage.

We cannot travel any distance without observing the difference in the steers being pastured on the lands of Ohio and other states. On many fine farms, with the best herbage, we may see three-year-old steers preparing for the shambles, but to our appearance so thin in flesh, and with such heavy bone, that they must be kept in the stalls next winter to make marketable carcasses of beef of them, and then not of the best quality. This will bring them to nearly four years old. Many men claim that their beef is of fine or finer quality than the high grades of from twenty-two to twenty-four months old. The secret is discovered when they are sent to market. Our butchers will not fail to tell such men that they prefer the nice, clean and compact young animal, with the first quality of beef, to their heavy-boned coarser animals. Perhaps even at that age the carcass is but little heavier, even if so heavy; and there will be a difference of one or two cents per pound in the price of the beef, in favor of the young grades.

When will the graziers of the states and territories learn to see the advantages of purchasing only the better grades? or, if breeding their own supply, to use none but thoroughbred bulls, which would annually add many dollars to their profits?—*Nat. Live-Stock Journal.*

Care of Horses.

Horses kept in stalls and not doing much work, should be regularly cleaned and fed. Some farmers seem to think that unless a horse is to be taken out to work he does not need cleaning. Such a man to be consistent, ought not to wash himself unless he is going to town! We feed our horses one bushel of chopped straw (say eight pounds), moistened with water and mixed with two quarts of corn meal to each team, three times a day. They are allowed straw in their racks; but it is a good plan to take it out of the racks at say 8 o'clock in the morning, and let them have no food before then until noon. Then remove all that is left in the rack at 2 o'clock, and feed again at night, letting them have all the straw they will eat until morning. In this way, horses that are standing in the stable will eat much more heartily than if the food is before them all the time. If they are working, feed them a little more grain or hay. A few ruta bagas or carrots may be fed to the horses with great advantage, say half a bushel per day to each team.—*Clemon's Rural.*

A Fine Breed of Sheep.

There are no more profitable sheep raised for mutton than the Shropshire Downs, or as they are called by sheep men, "Shrops." They originated from an old breed, which was kept on a tract of land known as Morfe Common, England, and were a black, brown, and sometimes spotted face horned sheep. Upon these were crossed the improved Leicester, cotswold and southdown. The horns have been bred out, but they still retain their colored faces and legs. They are very hardy and thrive well on moderate pastures, weighing at a year old from eighty to one hundred pounds. The mutton is excellent, well marbled, and there is no doubt would be very popular with the mutton consumers in this country. Fine specimens have been imported into this country and Canada. Some years ago, the writer saw a ram in Ohio whose live weight was 334 pounds, and sheared a fleece of seventeen pounds and five ounces of washed wool of 11½ months' growth, also an ewe whose live weight at three years old was 241 pounds; she sheared a fleece of nine pounds three ounces washed wool 11½ months' growth. They are nearly as large as the cotswold or leicesters, yielding about the same amount of wool, but of a somewhat softer character. They have the uniform symmetry of form of the southdown, while they are 33 per cent. heavier. The estimation in which they are held in England and Ireland may be understood from the following sale in Ireland last month, when a flock of 100 ewes brought \$3140, and three rams sold for \$188; 33 hogget rams (yearlings) sold for \$1320, and 110 hogget ewes sold for \$1564. Some of these were purchased to go to Canada.

Heavy Horses.

The demand for this class of horses in all our large cities is constantly increasing, and is likely to keep in advance of the supply for years. As stated by a writer on this subject, formerly almost everybody bred with a view to speed and endurance, but now many farmers have size and strength in view. There has been a steady, increasing demand for heavy horses, and a corresponding falling off in the demand for light ones. Fashion has had little to do in the matter. Heavy horses are wanted because they supply an existing want. From present appearances it will be many years before the supply of heavy horses will equal the demand. The country is now well supplied with horses. At no time in its history, perhaps, were there as many horses to a given number of inhabitants as at present. Small

work horses are low, but heavy draft horses continue to be high.

The importation of Clydesdale and Percheron-Norman horses increases every year. The first that were brought over were regarded as very uncertain ventures. At present they are of no doubtful value. The importers of horses from France and Scotland have suffered none of the reverses of the importers of short-horn cattle. With rare exceptions they have become rich. From present appearances we shall soon be sending Clydesdales to Scotland and Normans to France and Belgium. The value of heavy draft horses was recognized in the old world before it was in the new. Now that their worth is appreciated here, all persons having teaming to do seem anxious to procure them.

Large horses are less liable to injuries from the swinging of the poles of wagons than small ones. Their bones are firmer, and they are commonly more hardy. Large horses are more economical as respects harness, stall room, feed and work required to take care of them. In all the countries of eastern Europe heavy horses have taken the place of light ones in general farming operations. That American farmers will soon generally employ heavy horses in field work seems certain.—*Indiana Farmer.*

Poultry.

Poultry.

I see in the FARMER that chickens are dying with cholera and lice. A great many chickens and turkeys have died in this county. Several of my neighbors have lost large flocks. I think if people would pay more attention to their fowls they would not lose so many.

I was whitewashing my chicken house a few days ago, and one of my neighbors, who was passing, stopped to ask me what he should do to kill the lice on his chickens. He said he often wondered why it was that my chickens did not die when so many of my neighbors' chickens were dying. I told him I always kept my chickens in good order, did not let my setting hens get poor, and keep their coops clean and dry. Sometimes I sprinkle tobacco or sulphur in the nests. A chicken-coop should be well ventilated and kept dry. I prefer a dirt floor. I give soda and alum in their water sometimes. I have known some had cases of cholera to be cured with alum and soda.

This is too busy a time for farmers' wives to write letters, but I always like to read letters. If I see anything about poultry, I always read it first. Mrs. J. S. Camden, Morris Co., Kansas.

Houdans.

The government of France recognizes the production of domestic poultry as a great home industry, and fosters and encourages it as it would any other business which brings a revenue to, and better the financial condition of its people. Under this fostering care France produces annually more eggs and poultry than any country in the world, and the total value of the annual poultry and egg trade of France is \$81,000,000. It is a well established fact that an excessive demand for any commodity stimulates the production of the same; if the demand is greater than the supply, the production is increased. * * * In solving the problem of how to increase the supply, man's inventive genius is called upon to provide the necessary machinery whereby the desired result may be obtained without increased expense to the consumer or decreased profits to the producer. This holds good in the case of the poultry industry of France. The extent of the business created a necessity for a race of fowls in which should be combined the three chief requisites of a perfect hen, viz.: 1st, strong constitution; 2d, prolific egg production; 3d, delicious flavored meat. Accordingly many of the most extensive poultry raisers commenced experimenting with crosses. The native French fowl was crossed upon the fowls of adjoining countries, hoping thereby to improve the stock in all essential points; but most of these efforts proved abortive. Failure, however, only added strength to the determination to succeed, and ultimately Pierre Lamonte, a veteran breeder of Houdan, France, had the exquisite satisfaction of producing what was then, and always since, considered the ne plus ultra of domestic poultry. It is now more than thirty years since Lamonte achieved his grand success; from that to the present time the race of fowls he originated has held the post of honor in the country of its origin.

As was eminently proper, they were named after the village of their nativity—Houdan, France—and they were produced by crossing the native fowls of France alternately upon the White Dorking and White-crested Black Polish; this cross produced a fowl with a deep, full breast, finely flavored meat and small bone, thus making them for table use par excellence, and as the blood of the three most prolific egg producers then known was combined in one, the result was the creation of a race of fowls more fruitful than either of the three from which it descended.

The Houdan derives its fine form, delicious meat, small bone and fifth toe from the Dorking, and its wide cavernous nostrils, antler comb—where it exists—crest and nuff from the Polish. Brilliancy of plumage was not a characteristic of the Houdan at first, but the best breeder of this country and Europe have improved it very radically in this respect. * * * The original Houdans were not pure black and white in color as now, straw colored feathers predominated in their necks and saddle reds, and it was a common thing to find red

feathers scattered through these parts of their plumage; nor has this defect been entirely removed. The tendency in all animal creation is to reproduce defects that existed in their ancestors, and the only way to eradicate them is to make broilers out of all birds that are not good enough.

I do not hesitate to say, after six years' experience with this variety of fowls, that they are the most profitable race in America. I have bred Buff Cochins, Partridge Cochins, Games, Crevecoeurs and Brown Leghorns, and am now breeding Houdans and Plymouth Rocks. Of all these the Plymouth Rock is the only variety that is worthy to be associated with the Houdan, and the latter will lay more and larger eggs in a year. It has been claimed that the Leghorns were the best layers, but to satisfy my own mind on this point I bred Brown Leghorns, and found that the Houdans would lay the year 'round, two eggs to their one; and I also found that the Plymouth Rocks could sit one month in each year and still come in on the homestead ahead of the Leghorns. Some others may have tested the matter with better results, but I only give my own experience honestly, and the public can satisfy themselves by making the same test.—*Cor. American Poultry Journal.*

ED. FARMER: J. W. Williams wants a chicken cholera recipe. I can give one that I have never yet known to fail: Well bruise prickly pear in the vessel you keep water in for the chicks. Keep putting in fresh every few days, as long as your chickens are sick. Report the result through the FARMER, if it does any good.

Boiling water poured on fruit stains will remove them, if they have not been in water before. Mrs. S. J. Jones. Strawn, Kansas.

Apiary.

About Plants for Bees.

Prof. Cook, of the Michigan Agricultural College, has expressed himself on the subject in question after this fashion: While clover and alsike are in bloom all through June and into July, mignonette and sweet clover are in bloom as early as June 22d, the former continuing for a year and the latter for a month, and both yielding bountifully of the most delicious honey. White mustard blooms in from four to five weeks after planting, and the black mustard in from seven to eight weeks. They are both excellent, covered with bees, especially during the forenoon, through the entire season of bloom. The former continues in bloom for four weeks, the second somewhat longer. Like borage these seem less affected by climatic conditions than most plants, being thronged by bees even after heavy rains. Rape, much like white mustard, blooms in about four weeks after sowing. Borage, if planted the first of May, or self-sown, commences to bloom the middle of July and continues till frosts. Cleome, or Rocky Mountain bee-plant, if planted early or self-sown, commences to bloom the middle of July and continues for more than a month, yielding liberally of the most excellent honey. Catnip and motherwort deserve their high repute. The first commences to bloom late in July, the other late in June. Silver-leaf buckwheat is only better than the common, in that it yields better, and thus has more flowers.

Fall Management.

All successful apiarists know that to winter safely and have stocks in a condition in spring to avoid "spring dwindling," preparations to secure these objects must be made during the summer and fall. At least three conditions must be complied with to accomplish this desired result: 1st, Plenty of good sealed honey stored in the summer. 2d, Plenty of young bees reared in the fall. 3d, A warm hive which will retain heat, pass off all excess of moisture, and at the same time, except in the far north, permit the bees to fly out during the warm days frequently occurring in the latter part of winter and early spring. If these simple requirements were fully complied with, we believe that nine-tenths of all the maladies afflicting our bees, and an equal amount of the dismal howling of bee men? would at once disappear. This new industry would then assume an aspect at once inviting and lucrative. Honey stored in June and July is thicker and contains less acid than that stored later in the season, and for this reason is a better winter food than fall honey; hence during these months full frames of honey should be removed from the hives and put away in a dark, dry and airy room for wintering purposes and their places in the hive be filled with frames full of comb foundation set in the center of the hive; and if a dearth of honey in the flowers occurs, just feed a little syrup from best brown sugar each evening from the entrance of the hive. Thus rapid breeding will be promoted and by the time the fall flowers "spread their honey petals to the bees," you will have a perfect host of young, vigorous workers to store it away. And as those who are posted know that bees are not inclined to store honey in the boxes in fall, you should "take the hint" by using the extractor and always replacing the empty combs in the center of the breeding department of the hive, a process which invariably excites the bees to the most intense activity, and which the "knowing ones" take advantage of and in consequence take thousands of pounds of honey, while you complainers either suck your fingers or stand with your hands in your pockets wondering why your bees cluster on the outside of the hive and appear so lazy. When this fall harvest is going on, the queen will appro-

prate enough of the space in these center frames of the empty comb to insure a sufficient number of the young bees to go into winter quarters with.

Lastly, extract all the combs containing honey, and no brood to speak of, and set them away for use in early spring, and in their place put the frames full of summer-stored honey. Now, with about six or seven frames in the center of each hive, bring the porous, close fitting division boards close up. Place a chaff cushion on top of the frames about four inches thick. Leave the air holes in each end of the cap open, contract the entrance to about one inch space, and your bees will pass the severest winters of this latitude on their summer stands and begin breeding rapidly by the middle of March, when your empty combs should be brought into use for the queen to fill up with eggs. Feed a little regularly, and by the time the first honey harvest of the spring comes your stocks will be in condition to store it in the little boxes which they will now use freely. Thus the constant supply of young bees, the use of a good article of honey for winter, the absence of an over-supply of moisture in the hive, you have all the conditions to insure success. And if you will but follow out our plan given here in a "nutshell," you will succeed nine times out of ten; but if you are too stingy to feed your bees when they need it, too timid to examine into their condition, too lazy or stupid to post yourself on the correct theory of bees in order to read their condition and know their needs as soon as you see the interior of the hive, or if you are afraid of steady hard work and imagine your bees "will work for nothing and board both themselves and you," then we advise you by all means to quit the business, for you will only disgrace it and bring unmerited contempt on our little favorites, the bees. We like custom and enjoy the profits arising from a large business, but not well enough to encourage a lot of blunderheads to engage in or continue a business for which they were never qualified.—*Beekkeepers' Magazine.*

As the honey season slackens off, the extractor must not be used too freely. Many have very much injured their bees by extracting too freely, or just before a drouth of honey. One who uses the extractor must be prepared to feed if they need it in summer, or to furnish winter supplies rapidly if much fall honey is extracted. Judiciously used the extractor is a great benefit, but in careless hands it proves the death of many colonies by starvation.

Dairy.

Suggestions to Dairymen.

We, as manufacturers, want the full and hearty co-operation of every dairyman in endeavoring to get the best possible results from his milk with the least percentage of loss. Good cows, well fed and well watered, will produce good milk. Well watered means plenty of good, healthy water, from a running stream or good well. It is a notorious fact that poor water—or water from stagnant pools—is the cause of more taint in milk in the summer time than anything else. Salt, regularly given, adds to the quantity as well as the quality of milk. If it be possible, let your cows have access to plenty of shade during the hot days of summer, for many a can of milk is spoiled by a single pail-full drawn from a cow in an overheated condition. Do not hurry your cows. Do not allow your men to beat them nor dogs to worry them. They will give more and better milk for the kindness bestowed on them. When your men come to milk, insist that they clean the bag and teats with water, if they need it, and then dry them before milking; and, for heaven's sake, don't allow them to drain the dirty mixture into the pail. Look to it that every pail, every strainer and every can is washed in cold water first, and then most thoroughly with hot water, drained, and allowed to get the sun's rays upon them if possible, for there is no purifier like good, pure air and a bright sun.

Every dairy farmer should be provided with a good milk house, situated at a good distance from the cow stable, so that it may be free from the disagreeable odors that milk is always sure to absorb if left all night in the cow stable. If you have not running water in the milk house, provide yourself with a good wind-mill pump. As soon as the milk is drawn carry it at once to the milk house. Have the water about your cans changed several times, and the milk stirred to prevent the cream rising until it is cooled to about 60 degrees for the night's milk and 65 degrees for the morning's. During all this time be sure and leave the can covers off, to allow the animal heat to escape. Do not mix your morning's and night's milk, but place them in separate cans, even if you have only a can altogether. Carry to the factory as soon after milking as it is cooled to the proper temperature, using, if possible, a spring wagon, to prevent too great churning of the milk on rough roads. Always cover your cans with a blanket, to protect the milk from the sun in summer and from the cold in winter.—*Charles S. Kilbourne.*

Odors in Milk.

Odors in milk and the susceptibility of milk in absorbing them, have been subjects of general discussion at many of our farmers' gatherings. Dairymen are urged to be extremely careful that there are no offensive odors in or about the barn, or agricultural smells in connection with the dairy-room, yet, notwithstanding all this, there are still many other sources of offensive odors. Some of these, while not

especially offensive of themselves, are yet particularly so when introduced into the milk product. Occasionally a man may be seen milking a cow, at the same time engaged in smoking a rank-smelling pipe. The fumes of tobacco coming direct from the pipe might not be offensive to many people, yet if perceived in the milk or butter might occasion well deserved fault-finding.

A practical dairymen recently stated that his attention had been called to the peculiar odor and taste of a certain lot of milk, and for some time he was at a loss to know whence the unusual taste and smell were derived. Passing the farm-house where this lot of milk had been produced, he soon discovered that the family were using peat as fuel. The very pungent smell which enveloped that house and was present in the air for some distance off, left no doubt in his mind whence the difficulty with the milk proceeded. He was fully satisfied that no milk or butter could be produced on those premises under the existing conditions, without absorbing objectionable odors from the smoke of the peat. One of the most successful creameries in northern New York once had a consignment of butter rejected in this vicinity on account of its smoky taste. No one could account for it, until it was remembered that at the time of its manufacture dense smoke from extensive forest fires hung about the dairy farms contributing to this creamery, and thus communicated the smoky flavor to milk and butter. Much milk is spoiled by too close proximity to kerosene lamps, especially when they are in a smoky condition. A dairymen states that milk placed on a shelf near a boiled lobster soon absorbed the smell and flavor of the latter.

Purchasers of milk enter serious complaints, often holding the dealer responsible for the bad odors with which it is flavored, also for its non-keeping qualities, when really the true cause of these difficulties is to be found in the lack of proper care after reaching their own dwellings. The average kitchens at this season of the year are kept rather close, with a general absence of ventilation. This is especially so in the early morning, while, when the milkman leaves the dairy supply of milk, it is usually allowed to remain for some time upon the kitchen table, where it comes in contact with smoke and smell of the steak or chop, or of burnt fat, boiled cabbage, perhaps, or at least with a great variety of noxious smells incident in cooking. These odors are absorbed by the milk, and when the latter is consumed, its taste and smell cause the purchaser to fancy that his milkman is doing him an injustice. The dealer is blamed for the carelessness of the domestic.—*Husbandman.*

Miscellaneous.

The Kansas Central R. R. Extension.

A Kansas correspondent furnishes the *Western Rural* with the following notes of this narrow gauge railroad and the fine lands in this part of the state tributary thereto.

This narrow gauge railroad has recently been extended across the northern part of Pottawatomie county. Commencing at Leavenworth, the most populous city in the state, it terminates at Garrison, a new town on the banks of the Big Blue river. Its entire length is 120 miles. The recent extension not only increases the business, but opens up for settlement a region comparatively overlooked, and yet one deserving the attention of those who propose migrating to the new west. The route is through a fertile and rolling prairie region. It crosses several rivers, the most important are the Delaware (formerly called the Grasshopper), the Elk, the Soldier and the Vermillion. The valleys on all these streams and their affluents are well supplied with timber, and of unusually good quality, oak, black walnut, hackberry and other good kinds abound.

Throughout the whole route there is a great amount of fine building rock. While the valleys are exceedingly rich, the uplands are also of fine quality and suitable for plow land, except in some parts where rock crops out. These latter regions are of most excellent adaptation for stock raising, as the soil is a rich limestone, and is well watered by living streams and brooks. Being in the latitude of northern Illinois, it is needless to say that it is well adapted for corn and fruit. Well water is pure, abundant, and reached at moderate depth.

For mixed farming and stock raising, this region and eastern Nebraska are not excelled in the new west. Vast quantities of good land are to be had in Jackson and Pottawatomie counties along the line of this railroad. The migration rush has been to the United States lands past the middle of the state, and multitudes have had to retrace their steps to find a region better adapted for the comfort and success of men in moderate circumstances. Here it is convenient to markets.

The region has been in part settled for many years, so that fruit is already abundant. The most populous cities of the state and the capital are within a few hours' ride. The rates of travel on the railroad are from three to four cents per mile. The Kansas Central from the start has furnished transportation on the most liberal terms and it obviates the supposed objections of transfer to cars of a broad gauge by doing it at moderate expense and without delay.

The passenger cars are of excellent finish and double seated. They accommodate forty-five passengers. It is truly surprising how they have improved on the old pattern. They are but about a foot less in width than passenger cars of the ordinary gauge. The cattle cars will carry nearly as many cattle as ordinary freight cars.

Patrons of Husbandry.

NATIONAL GRANGE.—Master: J. J. Woodman, of Michigan; Secretary: Wm. M. Ireland, Washington, D. C.; Treasurer: F. M. McDowell, Wayne, N. Y.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—Helen James, of Indiana; D. Wyatt Allen, of South Carolina; W. G. Wayne, of New York.

KANSAS STATE GRANGE.—Master: Wm. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee county; Secretary: P. H. Maxson, Emporia, Lyon county; Treasurer: W. P. Popenoe, Topeka, Shawnee county.

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We solicit from Patrons, communications regarding the Order. Notices of New Elections, Feasts, Installations and a description of all subjects of general or special interest to Patrons.

Cormorant Lawyers.

A correspondent of the *Farmers' Friend*, under the above caption, goes for the legal fraternity in the following rough-shod manner, and there is more truth than poetry in what he says:

The contest now being made by the farmers of the state of Michigan, has brought to the public notice there, as everywhere else, the cormorant lawyers, who have thrust themselves into almost every office of government. This class of men monopolize nearly all the representative offices in the law making bodies of our state and national governments, and are as brazen as a bawd, and as profligate with the people's money as the highwayman, who commands you to stand and deliver.

I hate to say these hard things of a class of men in which there are honorable exceptions, and I would not thus write if any other method than a plain version of the truth would answer the purpose.

The want of any sort of modesty is the prevailing characteristic of the legal fraternity. The state of Michigan has been made what it is to-day by her laboring masses. The state is essentially agricultural, and farmers make more than half her annual productive wealth; pay more than half the annual revenue that supplies the treasury of her government. I doubt if there is a lawyer in the state who has ever added a dollar to the aggregate wealth of Michigan. My introduction of Brother Cobb's exposure of the Michigan lawyer, as a legislator, is sufficient, I trust, to direct the readers of the *Farmers' Friend* and *Grange Advocate* to the lawyer representative of the national legislature from Indiana county, Pa., who wants two-thirds of all seeds that shall be purchased by the national government for distribution.

You see, Brother Thomas, that there is more than one Harry White performing legislative duty. Read the following extract from the *Grange Visitor*, and then judge if my strictures are not warranted when portraying such lawyers:

"To expect more or better work from a body of lawyers than from a body composed of men from any other class is absurd. The hard facts of experience sustain no such claim. Look at the work of lawyers at the last session of the legislature of this state. Some of our readers will remember the senate judiciary committee, composed of five representative lawyers of the state, who made for themselves a little temporary notoriety by reporting Senate Bill No. 168.

"A brief history of this and some other facts, we think will sustain our assertion.

"On the reasonable assumption that the tax laws of the state are not just what they should be, a bill had been prepared, submitted, and referred in the ordinary way to the judiciary committee.

"Not being acceptable to those gentlemen, as it probably had some fair and equitable provisions, and afforded no special opportunities for the legal fraternity, this Senate Bill No. 168, 'A bill to provide for a commission to revise the statutes for levying and collecting taxes,' was reported as a substitute. This little substitute bill of four sections provided that the governor should appoint a commission consisting of 'three competent lawyers and two experienced non-professional men,' who should, before the meeting of the next legislature, prepare a bill covering this subject, and report the same to that body.

"The beauty of this bill lies in the fourth, and last, section, which we quote:

Sec. 4. The professional members of said commission shall each receive \$5,000 and all expenses actually paid or incurred in performing the duties herein required; and the non-professional members of said commission shall receive \$1,000 and all expenses actually paid or incurred.

"There was no intimation in the bill that the 'three competent lawyers' should do any more work individually than the 'two experienced non-professional men,' and yet Messrs. Huston of Tuscola, Patterson of Calhoun, Bell of Cheboygan, Ambler of Oceana, and Weir of

Wayne county, had the cheek to assume that a lawyer should receive five times as much for the same labor as an 'experienced non-professional man.'

"And this same committee of lawyers smothered a bill prepared by Senator Childs restricting to a reasonable sum the fee named in mortgages for their foreclosure, and reported instead a bill graduating attorney fees for the foreclosure of mortgages from \$25 (the lowest sum) to \$100, and 'Provided, no attorney or solicitor's fee shall be collected, received or taxed, unless an attorney or solicitor in chancery forecloses the mortgage.'

"These distinguished legislators were all the time making progress. They were willing at one time to allow 'experienced non-professional men' one-fifth as much as a lawyer for the same service, but later in the session they propose to fix by law an exorbitant price for specified work, and then monopolize the work by making it illegal for an 'experienced non-professional man' to make any charge whatever for doing this kind of work."

The Science of Law.

The *Western Rural* has a very mean opinion of lawyers, judging from the following extract on the above subject, but we are not prepared to dispute the general soundness of the *Rural's* opinion:

"The Ohio lawyers have been holding a meeting, in which they discoursed upon the 'science of law' and the necessity of reform in the legal profession. The 'science' of law is a good deal like the 'science' of life insurance—a barren idealism. It is the 'science' of getting the world into hot water, and keeping it there as long as it has any money to pay for indulging in the uncomfortable bath. A scientific lawyer, devoted to the science of law, is a plausible compound of cheek, assumption and a maw for money that has a capacious opening at both top and bottom. You can shove the cash in, but the maw is never full. Whatever spirit of devotion he has to spare from the service at the altar of Mammon, the lawyer who is imbued with the science of law, gives to old Blackstone, who wrote a set of commentaries, and then set his followers a most excellent example—he died. Peace to his ashes, and we will willingly say that of the whole fraternity, if it will favor us with the opportunity. One of our correspondents recently cited an instance, in which the roots of an apple tree penetrated to the grave of a man and following the trunk and limbs formed themselves into the shape of the man, and while doing so drew sustenance for the growth of the tree. What an excellent use this would be to put our lawyers to. There are enough of them to fertilize a million large apple orchards. But it would never do to carry the apples in any pocket in which was a pocketbook—they would absorb it in ten minutes, even if it were as big as a portfolio. We have felt considerably easier, however, ever since we thus saw how useful a corpse might be, for while the lawyers are the farthest possible remove from usefulness in this life imaginable, they will do for a fertilizer when 'life's fitful dream is o'er.' It will be here, we think, that the real science of the thing will come in. A dead lawyer making potatoes, and cabbages, and mangels, and rutabagas grow, will amount to something."

Coming Back at Him.

Worthy Master Prolet of Pa., comes back at Congressman White of that state in the only style which many of those Honorables can be reached. He says,

When the appropriation bill was before the house, your member of congress, Hon. Harry White, offered an amendment to the appropriation for the agricultural department putting the distribution of seeds into the hands of members of congress instead of leaving it where it belonged, with the commissioner of agriculture.

As soon as Mr. White's proposition came to be known by the public a large number of farmers, residing in the district he represents, wrote letters asking Mr. White in the kindest terms, to withdraw his amendment. The Pomona grange of Armstrong county, by resolutions which they printed and forwarded requested him to withdraw this wicked attack upon the usefulness of the farmers department of the government.

Requests were sent to Mr. White by farmers outside of your congressional district imploring Mr. White not to persist in this effort to destroy the usefulness of the commissioner of agriculture.

To all these respectful requests by farmers Mr. White did not reply, but persisted in his efforts to cripple the agricultural department.

Thousands of our Pennsylvania farmers signed and forwarded memorials to their representatives in congress, praying that the department of agriculture be made equal in rank with the other departments of the United States government. Mr. White's treatment of these respectful petitions of farmers is seen in this effort of his to degrade the department of agriculture.

For this contemptuous course of Harry White I desire to say to the farmers of Armstrong, Indiana, Jefferson, Clarion and Forest: Withhold your votes from this man White; and I here repeat the request.

Farmers will never command the respect of even such men as Mr. White until they resent an indignity, such as White has practiced in this instance.

It would be just as proper for members of congress to insist upon distributing the supply of cartridges to the soldiers of our army as seeds to the farmers.

Agriculture is to be introduced into every primary school in France; this by a decree of

the government, that recognizes in the progress of agriculture the prosperity of the whole people. The grange is slowly but surely teaching our government its duty in this respect.

Reorganization.

All grangers all over the state are seeing the great necessity of the order, and those which have been sleeping for some time are waking up and going to work. This is right. If there be any need of organization on the part of any class of men that class is the farmers of our state and country. They are beginning to exercise an influence in the councils of the country which has long been needed, and that influence and power is now being felt by those who should represent the wishes of their constituents. There are no party politics in the grange, and can never be, but the great order will exert, and ought to exert a powerful influence on non-partisan measures there can be no doubt. Organize and reorganize, then, fellow farmers, for the good of agriculture, the good of your families, and the good of your country.—*Virginia Farmer.*

Illinois Railroad Laws.

July 6th the railroad and warehouse commissioners met at Springfield, Ill., and adopted the following:

WHEREAS, The supreme court of the state in its opinion in the case of the Illinois Central Railroad Company vs. The People, has recently decided the constitutionality and validity of the law of 1873 to prevent extortion and unjust discrimination by railroad companies of Illinois.

Resolved, That the chairman of this commission be, and is hereby, instructed to call upon all the officers of the railroad companies in the state not conforming to the schedule of reasonable maximum rates of charges for the transportation of passengers and freight as prepared by the railroad and warehouse commissioners, and upon the refusal of any railroad company by its officers to adjust its rates to conform to the lawful rates, to report the same to this commission.

We think the grange has accomplished a great deal,—has cheapened transportation, broken up warehouse monopolies, demoralized rings in trade, prevented the extension of patents, and laws enacted for their protection, and gained important decisions through superior courts. Notwithstanding all it has accomplished, there is a great deal more for it to do. There appears no power without concert of action sufficient to cope with the huge railroad monopolies that are closing their deadly grasp upon us. We must have unity of action to stay the coils of this huge monster before we are reduced to serfdom—"hewers of wood and drawers of water"—for the bloated railroad aristocrat who revels in luxury and extravagance and vice, which is paid for out of the hard earnings of the toiling millions.—*J. R. S., in Grange News.*

By the admission of new members and the reinstatement of the membership of our order in Kentucky has nearly doubled within the past year.

Advertisements.

Our readers, in replying to advertisements in the *Farmers' Friend*, will do us a favor if they will state in their letters to advertisers that they saw the advertisement in the *Kansas Farmer*.

"I WISH I WAS DEAD."

Is an expression not unfrequently used by the dyspeptic and sufferer from Liver disease; the depressed spirits, undraining the mind for anything and driving him to despair. He of good cheer, there is life and health for you yet. Take Simmons' Liver Regulator. It regulates the liver, dispels dyspepsia and restores health.

well that you get the genuine, prepared by J. H. Zellin & Co., enclosed in a white wrapper, with a red Z on the front.

"I can recommend your medicine. All the health I enjoy and even my life, I may say, is in consequence of the Simmons' Liver Regulator. I would not take \$1,000,000 for my interest in the medicine. W. H. WILSON, Lecturer State Grange, and President Florida Co-operative Stock Co., P. O. H. Welborn, Florida.

HUNT'S REMEDY

THE GREATEST KIDNEY AND LIVER MEDICINE EVER KNOWN.

HUNT'S REMEDY has saved from lingering disease and death hundreds who have been given up by physicians to die.

HUNT'S REMEDY cures all Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, Urinary Organs, Dropsy, Gravel, Diabetes, and Incontinence and Retention of Urine.

HUNT'S REMEDY encourages sleep, creates an appetite, braces up the system, and renewed health is the result.

HUNT'S REMEDY cures Pain in the Side, Back, or Loins, General Debility, Female Diseases, Disturbed Sleep, Loss of Appetite, Bright's Disease, and all Complaints of the Urino-Genital Organs.

HUNT'S REMEDY quickly induces the Liver to healthy action, removing the causes that produce Bilious Headache, Dyspepsia, Sour Stomach, Constipation, Piles, &c.

By the use of HUNT'S REMEDY the Stomach and Bowels will speedily regain their strength, and the Blood will be perfectly purified. HUNT'S REMEDY is purely vegetable, and meets a want never before furnished to the public, and the utmost reliance may be placed in it.

HUNT'S REMEDY is prepared expressly for the above diseases, and has never been known to fail.

One trial will convince you. For Sale by all Druggists. Send for Pamphlet to WM. E. CLARKE, Providence, R. I. Prices, 75 cents, and \$1.25 (large size).

W. J. COLVIN & SON

Larned, Kansas, keeps the best and cheapest full-blooded Merino Rams to be found in Kansas, so says Old Carimans. We challenge competition. All grade ewes and native Mexican, at the lowest rates for cash. We also do a commission business.

Printing Press for Sale.

A Country Campbell Printing Press

Size of Bed 31x46 inches, just thoroughly overhauled and put in complete order, will be sold cheap for cash. The press is furnished with springs and steam fixtures and will do as good work as a new press. Apply at the office of the

KANSAS FARMER,
Topeka, Kansas.

D. C. BRYANT, M. D.,

Surgeon and Oculist

Having had several years experience in an extensive private practice, and having spent the past year in the large hospitals of New York and London, making diseases of the eyes and eyelids, and a special study, am prepared to treat such cases as may come under my care, according to the BEST and most approved methods.

Cross Eyes straightened
Cataracts removed.
Near and Far Sight, and Astigmatism corrected with proper glasses, etc., etc.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col.

W. W. MANSPEAKER.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER.

227 Kansas Avenue, Topeka.
The largest Grocery House in the State.

Goods Shipped to any Point.

We buy for Cash; buy in large quantities; own the block we occupy, and have no rents to pay, which enable us to sell goods

VERY CHEAP.

Farmers and Merchants in country and towns west of Topeka are invited to send for circulars and price list.

KANSAS
The ATCHISON, TOPEKA
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have now for sale

TWO MILLION ACRES
Choice Farming and
Grazing Lands, specially
adapted to the
Wheat Growing, the
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the Cottonwood
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SOUTHWEST KANSAS
FOR FULL PARTICULARS, ADDRESS
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LANDS

Pianos--Organs.

CHEAPEST HOUSE IN AMERICA. 1st-class instruments, all new, for cash or installments; warranted 6 years. Illustrated catalogues free. Agents wanted. T. LEEDS WATERS, Agt., 28 West 14th St., New York

Repaid two-and-a-quarter years buys one.
BEST ARCADE OR PIANO ORGANS IN THE WORLD; winners of highest distinction at EVERY WORLD'S FAIR AND EXPOSITION. 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THE KANSAS FARMER.

E. E. EWING, Editor and Proprietor,
Topeka, Kansas.

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One Copy, Weekly, for three months, .75

The greatest care is used to prevent swindling humbugs securing space in these advertising columns. Advertisements of lotteries, whisky bitters, and quack doctors are not received. We accept advertisements only for cash, cannot give space and take pay in trade of any kind. This is business, and it is a just and equitable rule adhered to in the publication of THE FARMER.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers should very carefully notice the label stamped upon the margin of their papers. All those marked **32** expire with the next issue. The paper is at all times discontinued at the expiration of the time paid for, and to avoid missing a number renewals should be made at once.

Why Candidates Are "Tender Footed."

Our "American System" has been such that immediately preceding our annual fall elections, nothing is relished so much by the average American as a "dish of politics." The preparation and serving of this national repast has been left so long to the professional office-hunter, that a false taste has been cultivated to the perversion of a healthful, natural appetite. The first lesson inculcated by these teachers is: *Stick to your ticket; the worst man of our party is better than the best man of the opposite party.* Having made sure of this essential point in party discipline, the way is clear for the second step, which is to get control of the nominating conventions. This is pretty certain of accomplishment by a quiet conference among the professionals, familiarly known as the "ring," the "machine," etc. These are a set of men who are unscrupulous about the means used to accomplish an object and have chosen politics as a business, the obtaining of the public offices and using the taxes which are collected and disbursed for the support of the government. The battle cry of this class is "party." Their principles are all. Their practice is to increase salaries, create new offices, and multiply "fees" by every means possible. By their management the voice of the people in a great measure is appropriated, and the public money wasted by appropriating it to their own private use by every legal sham that ingenuity can invent.

Every independent, honest man who is placed in office by the people, is looked upon as an enemy by this office-seeking class, which is the bane of every party that stands the slightest chance of being strong enough to achieve a success at the polls. If he opposes their raids on the treasury or thwarts their schemes for continuing their hold on the offices, he is vilified and abused in public, and quietly "traded off" at the polls by these professional politicians. What makes their enmity dangerous is the ready credence that is given their inventions by the majority of people who do not mingle very actively in politics. They are too much disposed to go to these men for information, and this class will not scruple to lie and deceive, to vilify and disparage the men who stand up for honesty and economy and oppose these tax consumers.

This is the primary reason why many honest, well intentioned men are restrained from serving the state as well as they desire to do, by a more independent and outspoken course. If they act up to the full measure of justice in their opposition to the stealing schemes of these rings, they are covered with abuse, their neighbors and friends are influenced to view their acts with suspicion and they are driven out of office, eventually in disgrace, if they do not tire of the conflict and retire in tattered dress. Here is the cause of so much "tenderfootedness" among a fairly honest class who are promoted to office. If they dare to do their whole duty to the people, they are lied out of countenance and character by these professional rascals, who throw the dust of party fealty in the eyes of their constituents while they are abusing and belittling the only men who are trying truly to serve the public and carry out the objects they were elected for. And this is the main reason why independent, honest and honorable men so often refuse to accept nominations to office. They know that the office honestly administered will be of no pecuniary advantage to them, and they know that they will incur the enmity of this class whose interest they must thwart in being true to the public trust, and that their constituents, strange as it may seem, are ready on the first scandalous accusation from the professional office hunter, to believe everything disparaging to the integrity of men whom they have known to have lived honest, upright lives.

Now it is plain if honest, self respecting, independent men have to face and fight almost unsupported, such opposition as this, that they will refuse to be made official servants for the people, and a large per cent. of scoundrels will continue to occupy important places. There is but one course to pursue to remedy this crying evil, cheapen the expenses of government and lower the taxes, and in the hands of farmers this remedy is mainly held. If they will cease to be humbugged by professional politicians, have more confidence and pride in their own class, and selecting the wisest and most intelligent men from among those of their own calling and pursuit and having selected them make their candidates' cause their own, by defending them against defamation and rallying to their support in every case of emergency, the public, and especially the great agricultural interest of the country, will be supported in state and national government, and ere long our legislators will be composed of a class of men whom every true man will be proud to honor, in place of a lot of tender-footed dodgers as now.

After having selected your men you must

believe in them, battle for them, make their cause your own, as the whigs used to believe in Henry Clay, and the democrats in General Jackson. These men made an indelible impression on that period of the country's history, because they were heartily supported and believed in by their parties, and were in consequence strengthened to do their best and noblest work for the country. And like action will produce like results every time, measured by the field occupied and the ability of the actors.

Cruelty to Calves.

A lady said to us a few days ago: "I took a ride of fourteen miles out into the country, and in the course of that short drive the amount of cruelty I saw practiced on calves, excited my most intense indignation. Calves separated from their mothers were tied out in the burning sun without a board or bush to shelter them from its intense rays!" And this practice was the rule, not the exception. This is not only cruel and inhuman, but a great sacrifice of the owner's interest. A calf abused and ill-treated in this manner must necessarily become injured and stunted in growth at this early age, an injury that can never after be repaired. Such treatment is a "dead loss" of hundreds of pounds in the weight of the future steers. There is no person on earth deserves so richly to be poor and earns that desert, as the slovenly, careless, and inhuman (to his stock) farmer. Young animals, to become profitable to their owner, should be sheltered from the heat of summer and cold of winter, should be well fed on rich, bone and flesh-forming food, and while cramming should be avoided, the animal should not be allowed to suffer from hunger.

Skimmed milk mixed with a little boiled flax seed, is the best food for calves that have been weaned from the cow, and as they grow older, meal and shorts may be given them dry or mixed in the milk. In hot weather the calf should have cool water given it two or three times a day, and be provided with rich pasture, or grass cut and fed to it. Where milk is scarce, good sweet hay has been fed to calves with good results, mixed with shorts and other ground grains, the hay taking the place of milk.

Keep the calves growing and in good health. An orchard is a good place to keep calves in hot weather. When two or more calves are together they should be tied up—halted—when feeding. Each calf then gets its full share, and the weak ones are not knocked about and robbed of their feed by the stronger ones. They should be kept tied up till their mouths are dry after feeding, and they will not acquire the bad habit of sucking each other.

All this requires some care and "trouble," and regularity in feeding; and we may add that all business that is prosecuted with the hope of attaining a full measure of success, requires care and "trouble," and profitable results will never be achieved in any business unless it receives the requisite care and attention which its complete doing commands. The care of young stock pays the owner better than any other investment of time on the farm, a hundred per cent. more than raising wheat.

Attend the Fairs.

The season for holding agricultural fairs is fast approaching, and every farmer with his family, who can possibly do so, should attend one or more of these agricultural gatherings, and help to keep up the interest by contributing his mite. If he has fine stock, gilt-edged butter, choice fruit, or is fortunate in having a large yield of grain per acre, fine fowls, honey, or any of the articles which aid in making an attractive display, he should consider it a duty to make some sacrifice to aid in getting up a creditable display, in upholding the hands of the managers, and assisting in driving out the horse-racing and gambling devices which have so greatly injured our agricultural fairs.

The agricultural fair is a great teacher of farmers. They see much collected together which interests them and is entirely new. Opportunities are afforded for seeing and learning the customs and usages of other neighborhoods, products, etc., which are new, but when once seen are understood and result in improved plans of farming, improved stock, and largely contribute to encourage farmers to "turn over a new leaf" in their practice, a thing often very much needed.

The annual fair is a recreation and holiday to farmers who are confined too much at home for their best interests. And for the examination and selection of improved farm stock of all kinds, the agricultural fair is particularly useful to farmers. For this advantage alone, these exhibitions are worth all the trouble and expense they cost. The diffusion of improved stock among farmers is of incalculable benefit to them.

Then we say to farmers, attend the fairs, and take as many of your family as possible. Give the young members an early opportunity to see the bright side of agriculture.

A New Kansas Industry.

Through the courtesy of the proprietors of the Western School Supply Agency, we were recently shown the method of manufacturing the New Enamel Marble Slated Blackboards. This enterprising firm have recently secured entire control of the manufacture of these boards, which bid fair to supersede all others in use, and become an important item in Kansas manufactures.

The body of the board consists of a mixture of wood and paper pulp, similar to that used in

the manufacture of pails, barrels, etc., which is pressed into sheets by hydraulic pressure. These sheets are then covered by a metallic enamel, which penetrates the surface of the board, and in a short time becomes as hard as marble itself. It is then "cut down" with emery and pumice stone until a hard, smooth, elastic surface is secured. The most careful manipulation is required to get the chemical proportions of the enamel exact, as it is on this that the great excellence and durability of the board depends. The enamel surface is finally covered with three coats of the liquid marble slating, after each of which, except the last, emery and sand paper are freely used to give a fine writing surface.

After a careful examination of the methods of manufacture, we cannot but believe that it is almost indestructible, as cracking, warping, or shrinking, are out of the question.

In price it is far below any good blackboard ever presented to the public, and comes within the ability of the poorest school district to purchase. The firm have orders for nearly two months ahead, and are enlarging their capacity to manufacture by additional room.

We wish this new Kansas industry abundant success.

Large Onions.

Peter Shorts exhibited a bunch of onions, of the Giant Rock variety, at the FARMER office yesterday, which outstripped anything in the onion line, under the circumstances, that we have met with. The onions were raised from the seed, bought of Vick, and planted on the first day of April. Mr. Shorts' onion patch occupies three-fourths of an acre on Soldier creek, one mile and a-half from Topeka. The ground was cleared of brush last winter, and is of a light sandy loam. The seed was planted in drills about fifteen inches between the rows, and the crop has been worked by hand-hoeing, the field receiving five thorough dressings with the hoe. No weed was allowed to show its head and the onions grew from the start, without check from grass or weeds.

The largest one of the bunch measured in circumference 13 1/2 inches, and five onions weighed 3 1/2 pounds. There were others larger in the field, but were green and in a vigorous, growing condition. This three-fourths of an acre received twenty days work of one man with the hoe, and will probably yield one hundred and fifty or two hundred bushels. Rich, new loamy land, and thorough culture made this fine crop.

"Success With Small Fruits."

Since the publication of this book, the name of E. P. Ree, and Cernwall-on-Hudson, the author's place, have become famous in horticultural circles. The author sends us specimen pages of the book containing opinions of the press with catalogue of small fruit plants.

Ellwanger & Barry, Mt. Hope Nurseries, Rochester, N. Y., descriptive price-list of strawberries and other small fruits, with hints for preparation of soil, cultivation, etc.

Great International Exhibition of Sheep, Wool and Wool Products.

This exhibition will be held in September at the main exhibition building, Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, under the auspices of the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society, and promises to be one of vast importance to the sheep and wool interest of this country. For circular containing full information of the exhibition, address Elbridge Conkling, N. W. Cor. Tenth and Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.

Heavy Fleeces.

J. S. Walker, Esq., of St. Marys, Kansas, has a flock of 33 American Merino ewes, from which he clipped, the present season, 131 to 222 pounds each, and from his buck Belzebub, one year old, he sheared 33 pounds.

Such sheep pay better than anything else on the farm, and every farmer might have a similar flock, which he could increase to any size he might desire.

Sheep-Dip.

Mr. James Hollingsworth who advertises a sheep-dip—"Shepherd's Life and Shepherd's Friend," writes us that his sales of the article are extensive and that it gives universal satisfaction.

Mr. Hollingsworth also advertises some bucks for sale in this issue of the FARMER.

Earnum, who delights in the title of Prince of Humbugs, as well as Showman, is making his periodical round. He is reported at Denver, recently, looking at his property in that quarter. He was reported on a similar errand, a few years since, when the famous fossil giant was discovered, but the trick being found out he failed in that masterstroke of imposition on the public. His agent was visiting the newspaper offices in Topeka, last week, advertising the "Greatest Show on Earth." Picking up a copy of the KANSAS FARMER he laid it down quickly, with a sneer of contempt, saying that he seldom advertised in agricultural papers. "Like master like servant." Barnum has evidently a low estimate of farmers' literary habits, and believes they have not yet advanced beyond object lessons, consequently he plasters all the dead walls with a magnified picture of his own important person. The largest number of Barnum's novelties outside of the ordinary stock material of shows, on investigation have proved to be counterfeits. The man boasts in his book of being the most successful cheat and a delusion.

GARFIELD, Pawnee Co., 250 miles southwest of Topeka, August 2.—We are having plenty of rain now and have had for the last month. Rice corn and millet growing very fast, and if nothing happens to it now we will have a big crop, at least that which was well put in will be good. The most of us put the rice corn in on the wheat ground without plowing, and when the rains commenced the weeds started, and we have not been able to keep it clean. I, for one, have learned a lesson. When I put out any crop I shall plow my ground. I had rather have five acres well cultivated than fifteen matted in; that is the way too much of the farming is done, at least in this part of Kansas, and it does not get a good crop and will condemn the country.

I have seen several inquiries in the FARMER about the Cooley Creamer. I can say, by experience, that they are as good as they are claimed to be. Can make at least one-third more butter from the same milk than by the old way of setting in pans or crocks, and is less than half the work to make butter.

Stock is doing well and is very high: Two-year-old steers, \$20 to \$25; yearlings, \$12 to \$18; milch cows, \$20 to \$40; calves, \$8 to \$10. V. DURLAM.

We acknowledge the receipt of a complimentary ticket from the Great Northwestern Exposition of the Minnesota Agricultural and Mechanical Association, to be held at Minneapolis, Minnesota, September 6th to 11th. In the circular accompanying the ticket, the officers say: "We are struggling to build upon a permanent foundation an association which shall be a mirror of the industries of the great northwest."

CORRECTION IN NAME.—Our friend and esteemed correspondent, Prof. J. Wilkinson, reminds us that in the selected article "Experiences in Butter Making," published in the FARMER of the 28th ult., the authorship is credited to J. H. Munger, which should read I. H. Wanzer, an eminent authority on butter.

Blackleg.

Blackleg has points in common with splenic fever and other forms of anthrax. Both diseases are sudden and usually rapid; and both depend on abnormal conditions leading to congestion. Blood or serum from affected subjects or those dead from quarter-evils, introduced into bodies of mice, guinea-pigs or rabbits, usually reproduce in them the like series of affections, local congestion, blood swellings and death. The diseased parts when eaten by dogs or pigs frequently develop fatal blood poisoning. Persons skinning or cutting up such gangrened subjects, having blood or serum introduced into a wound, have died from blood poisoning; but sound portions of the carcass when cooked, are frequently eaten by men, children, and the lower animals with impunity.

Quarter-evils usually differs from splenic fever in:—
Limitation to localities and periods of the year, and apparent absence of direct contagion. Gangrenous emphysematous swellings, not usual with anthrax.

General course and duration of disease. Coma and convulsions sometime before death. Absence of swelling of the spleen.

General absence of the characteristic anthrax bacillus from the blood. The disease may be exactly reproduced in rodents by inoculation, without the discoverable presence of anthrax bacillus in the inoculated animals. Dr. Greenfield, of the Royal Agricultural Society, says: "In no inoculation have I produced anthrax, even in animals very highly susceptible of infection by its poison in very minute doses, such, for instance, as mice and guinea-pigs."

The disorder occurs specially in spring and early summer, among young cattle recently put out to graze. There are pastures, even certain fields or paddocks, on which cases occur regularly, while in other fields cases never break out. These pastures are commonly low-lying with defective drainage, clay and calcareous soils being especially favorable to its development. There are thousands of quarter-evils cases among young cattle, and also among sheep grazed on good dry upland pastures, and friable loam soils, where the herbage to all appearance is sound and healthy. Thousands die in the yards, especially in early winter. Starved mongrels or plain thriftless commoners are not the only victims; aristocratic Short-horns, worth hundreds of guineas, are cut down.

The familiar typical form of the disease is characterized by subcutaneous emphysema and extravasation of dark, imperfectly coagulated blood frothy from admixture with air, and usually confined mainly to one quarter or side. The swelling and gangrene extend deeply within the muscles, and extravasation separating the bundles of muscular fibres. In the extravasations, after death, swarms of bacteria appear, but none of the anthrax bacillus characteristic of splenic fever or other anthracoid disorders.

Another form allied to Mycosis intestinalis, is thus described: "Chief symptoms passage of bloody feces with tenesmus, occasionally, the urine being bloody; great tympanitic distension of the abdomen, and rapid prostration. Mucous membrane of intestines greatly swollen and intensely congested, almost gangrenous; they contain soft, bloody feces. This is most marked in the large intestine. Mesenteric glands greatly swollen, congested, softened, and contain hemorrhagic spots. There may be bloody exudation in the peritoneum." Cases are met with where the lungs are prominently affected, and congested, dotted with ecchymosed spots, the bronchii filled with frothy mucus, the

pulmonary glands congested and softened, the blood, especially in the affected parts, dark colored and fluid. Equally frequent, especially in younger animals, are brain congestion, excitement, and sudden death, sometimes preceded by stupor.

Why Wear Plasters?

They may relieve, but they can't cure that lame back, for the kidneys are the trouble and you want a remedy to act directly on their secretions, to purify and restore their healthy condition. Kidney work has that specific action—and at the same time it regulates the bowels perfectly. Don't wait to get sick, but get a package to-day, and cure yourself.

Plans.

A successful manufacturer works in obedience to system, which is so complete and pervading that his business comes, after a time, to slip along in its own grooves, and assure profitable results. A large mercantile house, just in proportion to its successes, regulates its affairs by system. A successful newspaper must do the same, and continue in so doing, or lose its chances of success. A good farmer and a good nurseryman must live and work by system, or they will work out no permanent triumphs—all which is most potent and commonplace truth; now for its application.

A man goes into the country to establish a home, or a farm, or a garden, or a range of beautiful landscape about him, and, ten to one, he pitches into the business "neck and heels." He matures no well considered plan of operations; he buys a lot of nursery stuff, which he finds going cheap; he plants where the ground happens to be soft; he digs at an old bit of garden, because it has been a garden; he plants his row of trees along the street, because an opposite neighbor has; he puts an acre or two to corn, because his teamster says "he'd better;" and after much higgledy-piggledy style of operations, is surprised that a year's work, or two years' work, are not fruitful of any large results.

Nothing has contributed so strongly to create that distrust of rural economy, which city gentlemen so currently entertain, as that helterskelter botching of labor, and hand-to-mouth practice, which city gentlemen are apt to transport to their country homes.

If a man has no clear conception of what he aims at, he will pay dearly, and reach nowhere, whether he works in town or country; but if he have a clear conception of the end he wishes to accomplish, whether it be a beautiful home simply, or a productive and well ordered farm, he makes a grand error if he fails to establish, at the outset, a plan to the completion of which all his labor and expenditure may unerringly converge.

No gardener works with any spirit who plants his flower beds with the understanding that they may be torn up next season; and no farmer will show any enthusiasm who drags stone to-day to a point whence he will be compelled to remove them a few months hence. No architect enters with zest into the contrivance of a plan, whether for house or land, which a whim of to-morrow may upset.

If a man has no meaning and no purpose in him, his home and his home belongings will very naturally and honestly be always adrift; and there are scores who live thus raft-wise, wherever they go. But whoever wishes a neat, clean, trim country home, that shall develop new beauties and new productiveness year after year, should mature his plans at the outset, and work toward them by system. His labors will thus catch the glow of his purpose, and the work of all weather and all seasons conspire to one aim. A poor plan is better than no plan.

Small Fruits for Everybody.

There is a large class of farmers who have never enjoyed the luxury of feasting on home grown berries, fresh from the vines. The pioneer who has just a few acres, striving to make a home and garden out of a wilderness, cannot venture to invest much money in a select list of choice varieties, to experiment and learn in after years which kinds are best suited for their best climate and soil. They wish to know how, with the smallest possible outlay, they can procure enough of plants for the commencing of a fruit garden, of such varieties as are most likely to succeed everywhere. Although no one variety succeeds equally well everywhere, yet some partake more of a cosmopolitan character than others, and limited to one variety of each class, the following ones can be depended upon with most certainty:—
Strawberries—Wilson; red raspberries—Cuthbert and Turner; black raspberries—Gregg and our native Black Cap; blackberries—Wilson and Snyder; currants—Red Dutch; gooseberries—Houghton; grapes—Concord. All of these are, if not the best, of above average quality, hardy, prolific and of easy culture. A number of plants, sufficient for a beginning, may be obtained from any nursery at very small cost, and delivered, without further expense, at the post-office of the remotest settler. No investment, at the founding of a new home, can bear better interest, than a few dollars judiciously spent in the planting of a fruit garden.—*Nebraska Farmer.*

Profitable Patients.

The most wonderful and marvelous success, in cases where persons are sick or wasting away from a condition of miserableness, that no one knows what ails them, (profitable patients for doctors,) is obtained by the use of hop-bitters. They begin to cure from the first dose and keep it up until perfect health and strength is restored. Whoever is afflicted in this way need not suffer, when they can get hop-bitters. See other columns.

Literary and Domestic

Robert Burns.

HENRY W. LONGFELLOW.

I see amid the fields of Ayr
A ploughman, who, in foul or fair,
Sings at his task,
So clear the song we hear or his,
Nor care to ask.

For him the ploughing of those fields
A more ethereal harvest yields
Than sheaves of grain:
Songs flush with purple bloom the rye;
The plow's call, the curlew's cry,
Sing in his brain.

Touched by his hand, the way-side weed
Becomes a flower; the lowliest reed
Beside the stream
Is clothed with beauty; rose and grass
And heather, where his footsteps pass,
The brighter seem.

He sings of love, whose flame illumines
The darkness of lone cottage rooms;
He feels the force
Of treacherous under-tow and stress,
Of wayward passions, and no less
The keen remorse.

At moments, wrestling with his fate,
His voice is harsh, but not with hate;
The bushy wood hung
Above the tavern door lets fall
Its blither leaf, its drop of gall,
Upon his tongue.

But still the burden of his song
Is love of right, disdain of wrong;
His master-chorus
Are Manhood, Freedom, Brotherhood;
His discords but an interlude
Between the words.

And then to die so young, and leave
Unfinished what he might achieve!
Yet better sure
Is this than wandering up and down
An old man, in a country town,
Infirm and poor.

For now he haunts his native land
As an immortal youth; his hand
Guides every plough;
He sits beside each ingle-nook;
His voice is in each rhyning brook,
Each rustling lough.

His presence haunts this room to-night,
A form of mingled mist and light,
From that far coast
Welcome beneath this roof of mine!
Welcome! this vacant chair is thine,
Dear guest and ghost!

—Harper's Magazine for August.

Literary Items.—No. 43.

TERMINUS.

We use this word to express the end or limits, or conclusion of any theory. If a railroad runs to a certain town, and is extended no further, we say it is the terminus of the railroad. This word is borrowed from a divinity which the Romans represented as the God who presided over bounds and limits, and who was the divinity that punished all unlawful usurpations of law. The representation of this divinity by the Romans, was remarkably significant of his duty. They gave him a head, but no arms or legs, which was to signify that he did not move from place to place where he had been placed. So faithful and inflexible in his duty that on one occasion it is recorded that when Tarquin the Proud wished to build a temple to Jupiter, on the Tarpeian Rock, that he refused to give way, while the other gods, it is said, resigned their seats with cheerfulness. This tradition shows the high respect they had for this divinity.

The peasants would assemble annually near the principal landmarks which separated their fields, and crown them with garlands and flowers, and make libations of milk and wine. Like many other old customs, it is continued to a limited extent. A few years ago in England, on Holy Thursday, or Ascension Day, as it is popularly called, a lot of boys attended with the curate and beadle of the parish, the latter carrying on his hands a bundle of rods. When they came to the parish boundary, the beadle would then ask: "Are you ready?" "Yes," echo the boys. The beadle would then strike the boys on the seat of honor, crying at the same time, "Beat your bounds." The boys at the same time strike the walls with the long rods, which they carried in procession.

A custom still more severe was practiced a century ago by dumping a boy against the wall in place of the rod. This was done to leave a lasting impression on some one living in each parish that such is the boundary of the parish.

OBTAINING WIVES.

It was the custom in the early history of the settlement of the Normans in England to obtain a wife by the playing of a game known as "Kissing in the Ring." A young girl dropped a handkerchief behind the object of her affections, and if he could catch her before she entered the center of the ring he claimed her as his wife. Women, it must be remembered, were rather scarce, as they are in all new countries, so the Normans adopted the plan of the tribe of Benjamin, as we read of in olden times.

The game of "Kissing in the Ring" is still played in England and the United States, but the claim of securing a wife, I believe, is left out of the programme. The Sioux, on the western border, purchase their wives, for they are permitted to have as many as they can keep, but they must buy them; the price generally is a pony. The most singular feature of the marriage contract is that although the squaw becomes the property of the purchaser, he must first catch her before he obtains a full possession of his property. It is, however, most likely

that this part of the contract is not a difficult part to perform.

We must concede that the Sioux Indians have high authority on their side. The Jews, in ancient times, permitted polygamy, and it was also a custom among them if a young man espoused a wife he had to settle, according to his ability, a dowry on the father of the girl, or donate gifts to her brothers, and if he was not able to secure a wife for money he sometimes entered into a contract to pay for her by a specified time of service; thus Jacob served, we are told, seven years for each of his two wives. Although there is a striking similarity in the customs of the Jews, the game of "Kissing in the Ring," of the Normans, and our brother Sioux of the plains, in securing a wife, we do not know that the Indians borrowed any customs either from the Jews or the Normans; it may be only a singular coincidence. We think, however, that the modern plan of receiving property along with the wife, is certainly an improvement over the plan of our Jewish or Sioux brethren. If this proposition was put to a vote, the Kansans would vote for it.

JAS. HANWAY.

Lane, Kansas.

Success With Small Fruits.

Formerly the blackberry was regarded as merely a bramble in this country. It is still quite generally so regarded. When a man gets to thinking it is not a bramble, all he has to do is go waltz around in a healthy patch, with nothing on him but a cotton shirt and a pair of tow trousers, and he will come out restored to the faith of his fathers. The greatest enemy the blackberry has is boys. Five boys from town can eat more green blackberries in a day than would ripen in a week. For many years the great desideratum has been a hardy berry that could resist the premature onslaught of boys from town. The Schneider, a variety that was invented by an Iowa horticulturist, is the nearest approach to it. It is bred from a perfectly green persimmon, crossed with a dogwood tree, and still further propagated by a hybrid of wormwood bush and wild crab-apple. It is not a perfect defense, but still there are very few boys who care to eat more than a quart of them. Nobody else, however, can go past a field where the Schneider is growing, without being attacked by Asiatic cholera, and this tends to weaken the partial success this hardy berry has achieved.

Then there is a bug—I do not know the name of it—that crawls over the berries now and then. When you eat a berry that has been glorified by a visit from this bug, you lie down in the briars and pray heaven to take you home in just about three seconds. And if you live, you can wake up in the night, along in the middle of next winter, and shudder as you taste the old taste of that berry.

When your blackberries grow too thickly, you will plant to thin them out. To this end you must kill some of them. This can be done by digging a well where the plant stands; then turn the farm upside down and let it dry out thoroughly for a couple of years, then turn again and start a brick-yard on the back of it. This will kill some of the plants. There may be a shorter and cheaper method of killing blackberry vines than this, but I never heard of it, and it isn't likely there is any.

It is not known just at what season of the year blackberries ripen. The blackberry has never been known to ripen. If the hucksters and boys should all die in June, it is probable that the berries would ripen sometime in July and August. But they never had a chance to see what they could do at ripening.

The blackberry is so named because it is blue, in order to distinguish it from the blueberry, which is black.

Milk as Food.

The New England Farmer thus expatiates on the value of milk as food, and yet one of the anomalies of American farm houses is to frequently find the whole family using coffee three times a day at meals.

Milk is a perfect hot weather food. It is, in fact, a perfect human food for any season, for any climate where it can be used before it changes, and for persons of all ages—young or old. All authorities on the subject of foods place it at the head of animal substances for this purpose, and Dr. Letheby says it is "the type or standard of a perfect food," and Dr. Edward Smith, one of the latest authorities on this subject writes: "Milk is one of the most important foods which nature has supplied for the use of man, since it contains all the elements of nutrition within itself, and in the most digestible form." From many sources we might multiply testimony of this nature, but it would not be new—it would not be more convincing than those given.

We plead for a greater use of milk—pure milk—when it can be had, as a food for young and old, in town and country, during the approaching hot season. On farms and in most country villages pure milk can be obtained. In cities the matter may be questionable; but whenever it can be had, let it be eaten and drunk at meals, morning, noon and night, by children, by school girls, by working men, by brain workers, by old people, by everybody. It is cheap, it is healthy, it is rich in nitrogenous and fattening matters, it is unstimulating, and, consequently, admirably fitted for a hot weather diet.

People in health and people who are sick are equally sustained by it. We have known people brought through long, painful, and distressing sicknesses on milk alone; and in one instance knew a distressing case of typhoid pneumonia of five weeks' duration, wherein the patient took no other food for the entire period

than two glasses of milk per day, and yet on this diet the physical strength was kept up, and there was no suffering from indigestion or similar troubles with food, as is frequently the case in illness. We have found, in our own family, that milk is an excellent remedy as well as food, in cases of scarlet fever and diphtheria—those dreaded children's diseases—and we have carried little sufferers through them on milk and cream, frequently given, when no other food could have possibly been taken. Remember this, parents. In all cases of such sicknesses, give liberally of pure milk. It maintains the excessive waste of the system, is cooling, is agreeable upon the stomach, is readily assimilated, and in all respects is a perfect food. We urge all to make pure milk one of the chief articles of diet, more especially during the hot season. Health and strength will be promoted thereby, and the Doctors kept at bay.

Hygienic Hints for the Relief of Various Ills that Flesh is Heir To.

In cases of ivy poisoning, bathe the parts in sweet spirits of niter.

A lump of wet saleratus applied to the spot stung by a wasp, will afford instant relief.

The Dental Cosmos says that the wooden tooth-picks now so generally used, are an injury to the teeth, and should not be allowed a place in the market.

Sick-headache can often be greatly relieved, and sometimes entirely cured by the application of a mustard plaster at the base of the neck. The plaster should be kept on more than an hour.

Those who suffer from plethoria, and consequent head symptoms, from chronic cough and oppression of breathing, from gout, neuralgia, habitual acidity of the stomach, should never touch either ale or beer.

A celebrated New York physician says: "Babies under six months may have beef tea or mutton broth once a day; at ten or twelve months old they may have a piece of bread and rare beefsteak to suck. This with bread and meal, oatmeal porridge or boiled rice and milk, is the best diet for a baby under two years old."

The Science of Health says: "If farmers would avoid suddenly cooling the body after great exertion, if they would be careful not to go with wet clothing and wet feet, and if they would not overeat when in that exhausted condition, and bathe daily, using much friction, they would have little or no rheumatism." It is questionable, however, whether the advice to bathe every day is judicious. It may do for some people, but all are not alike.

A REMEDY FOR WHOOPING-COUGH.—An eminent German physician states that by placing twenty drops of oil of turpentine on a handkerchief, holding it before the face, and taking about forty inspirations, to be repeated twice daily, signal and marked relief, followed by rapid cure in cases of laryngeal catarrh, is the result. In an infant fifteen months old, in the convulsive stage of whooping-cough, he directed the mother to hold a cloth, moistened as above, before it when awake, and to drop oil upon its pillow when asleep. The result was markedly beneficial.

NEUTRALIZING CORDIAL.—Take of rhubarb powder, bicarbonate of potash, powdered peppermint leaves, each three ounces; oil of cinnamon, oil of erigeron, each two drachms; water, four pints; alcohol, ninety-five per cent., eight ounces; sugar, thirty-two ounces; infuse the powders in the boiling water for half an hour, and express and strain; then dissolve the sugar in the liquor by means of heat; while the mixture is cooling, add the essential oils dissolved in the alcohol; dose, one or two teaspoonfuls every three hours, or oftener, as may be required, in diarrhoea, dysentery and the summer complaints of children, etc.

The Word "Girl" in the Bible.

An English town missionary relates the following incident. There was a lodging house in his district which he had long desired to visit, but was deterred by his friends, who feared that his life would be endangered. He became so uneasy that he determined to risk all consequences. One day he gave a somewhat timid knock at the door, in reply to which a coarse voice roared out: "Who's there?" and at the same time a vicious looking woman opened the door and ordered the man of God away. "Let him come in, and let us see who he is and what he wants," growled out the same voice. The missionary walked in and bowing to the rough looking man he had just heard speak, said: "I have been visiting most of the houses in this neighborhood to read and to talk with the people about good things. I have passed by your door as long as I feel I ought, for I wish to talk with you and your lodgers." "Are you what is called a town missionary?" "I am, sir," was the reply. "Well, then," said the fierce looking man, "sit down and hear what I am going to say. I will ask you a question out of the Bible. If you answer me right, you may call at this house, and read and pray with us or our lodgers as often as you like; but if you do not answer me right, we will tear your clothes off your back and tumble you neck and heels into the street. Now, what do you say to that, for I am a man of my word?" The missionary was perplexed, but at length quietly said: "I will take you." "Well, then," said the man, "here goes." The word "girl" in any part of the Bible? If so, where is it to be found, and how often? That is my question." "Well, sir, the word 'girl' is in the Bible," said the missionary, "but only once, and may be found in Joel iii 3. The words are, 'And sold a girl for wine, that they might drink.'" "Well," replied the man, "I am dead beat; I durst have bet five pounds you could not have told." "And I could not have told you yesterday," said the visitor. "This very morning, when reading the Scriptures in my family, I was surprised to find the word 'girl,' and got the Concordance to see if it occurred again, and found it did not."

Canning Fruit.

There is nothing either mysterious or wonderful in the process of preserving fruit in cans. Thorough heating destroys all the spores of fermentation, while perfect sealing excludes them. Only one other precaution is necessary, and that is to avoid sudden heating or cooling of the cans. A little common sense will prevent breakage and consequent loss. Sometimes when the can has been sufficiently warmed and no danger apprehended, an ominous "click" will tell of a vacuum formed underneath; a touch with a cold, wet towel, a dash of cold water, and sometimes merely moving the filled can against a cool surface, will crack it. The knowledge why glass will break, and the exercise of a little judgment, will prevent all such disasters.

Good rubbers are necessary, or hermetic sealing is impossible. Care must be taken, too, that none of the fruit seeds are under or upon the rubber; that the ring is screwed tightly over a carefully adjusted top; and as the glass contracts, that it is tightened two or three times. As to the cans, those with porcelain tops are much inferior, as the zinc in constant contact with moisture will corrode, so badly sometimes, that its removal is almost impossible.

When the glass top is used, the rings can be removed after the fruit is cold; if the top is secure, the contents are all right, otherwise the fruit can be re-heated before fermentation takes place.

Recipes.

BAKED TOMATOES.—Take large tomatoes, cut the tops off and remove the seeds (taking as little of the tomatoes as possible), fill the cavities with bread crumbs, pepper and salt, put into a baking dish, then strew the top with a little pure beef dripping or butter.

ENGLISH BUNS.—Quarter pound of flour, one-half pound of butter, four eggs, one wineglass of yeast, one pint of milk, one wineglass of brandy, and rosewater mixed, with a little cinnamon and nutmeg. After it is well raised add a half pound of sugar and six ounces of flour. Bake in a moderately hot oven.

REMEDY FOR CATARRH.—Take half a tea-cup of blood warm water and dissolve sufficient salt in so that it can be plainly tasted. Then pour into the palm of the hand and sniff into the nostrils. Two applications a day will soon produce good results.

LAUNDRY NOTES.—When black or navy blue linens are washed, soap should not be used. Take instead two potatoes grated into tepid soft water (after having them washed and peeled), into which a teaspoonful of ammonia has been put. Wash the linens in this, and rinse them in cold blue water. They will need no starch, and should be dried and ironed on the wrong side.

CANTALOUPE PICKLE.—Pare and cut into pieces almost green cantaloupes; lay them in cold vinegar three days. Then press the vinegar out of the fruit and stick it with cloves. To every eight pounds of fruit allow five pounds sugar. Boil and skim well; then put in the cantaloupes and boil five or ten minutes. Put it hot in the jars and cover tightly.

To remove iron mould from linen, wash the spots in a strong solution of cream of tartar and water; repeat if necessary, and dry in the sun.

To take out tea stains, put the linen in a kettle of cold water; rub the stains well with common castile soap; put the kettle on the side of the stove and let the water get gradually warm; wash it thoroughly in warm soap suds, then rub the stain again with soap; then rinse.

Canning Fruit.

I have seen one or two receipts in the FARMER for canning fruit, but I have a more simple and sure way, which I submit for the consideration of the lady readers of the much prized journal:

1st, Secure good ripe fruit. Put any quantity you like into a large, deep pan upon the stove, with just enough water to cover it. I usually put in, also, a very little sugar. In canning fruit not much sugar is required; if well sealed it will keep the year round.

2d, Take a cloth, fold together so as to have three or four thicknesses; wet in cold water, lay upon a board, and set your glass jar upon it. When the fruit boils, fill the jars as quickly as possible. No one need be afraid of breaking them, for I have canned mine this way for a number of years in large quantities, and have never broken any as yet. The cloth may be wet occasionally, as it gets dry after filling a number of jars.

MRS. J. W. LAKE.

Providence, R. I.

Uses of the Potato.

In France farina is largely used for culinary purposes. The famed gravies, sauces, and soups of France are largely indebted for their excellence to that source, and its bread and pastry equally so, while a great deal of the so-called cognac imported into England from France is the product of the potato. Throughout Germany the same uses are common. In Poland the manufacture of spirits from the potato is a most extensive trade. "Settin brandy,"

well known in commerce, is largely imported into England, and is sent from thence to many of her foreign possessions as the produce of the grape, and is placed on many a table of England as the same, while the fair ladies of our country perfume themselves with the spirit of potato under the designation of eau de Cologne. But there are other uses which this esculent is turned to abroad. After extracting the farina the pulp is manufactured into ornamental articles, such as picture frames, snuff boxes, and several descriptions of toys, and the water that runs from it in the process of manufacture is a most valuable scourer. For perfectly cleansing woolens and such articles it is the housewife's panacea, and if the washerwoman happens to have chilblains she becomes cured by the operation.

How to Cook Poultry.

Old poultry may be made tender and savory by the following method: Soak it in cold water with a handful or two of wood ashes thrown in for 24 hours; pick off the feathers and let it hang for twenty-four hours longer. Then let it boil for a quarter of an hour in veal broth or water; take it out, lard and bake it, when nearly done baste it with hot butter. By this method the flavor of a young chicken may be imparted to an old fowl. Poultry of all kinds requires thorough cooking, as when underdone it is tasteless. A turkey weighing eight pounds should be baked three hours and basted every ten or fifteen minutes with its own drippings and melted butter. If proper care is taken in dressing poultry it will not need washing. A wet cloth may be used to wipe it clean if necessary, but soaking it in water takes out the flavor. Young poultry may be known by having smooth legs and supple feet. If the legs are rough and the feet stiff the poultry is old and stale.

Care of the Hands.

A well formed hand, white and soft, with tapering fingers and polished nails, is a rare gift; but where nature has denied these possessions it is easy, by proper attention, to give at least softness and delicacy of appearance to the hand and improve the symmetry of the nails. An exchange recommends the wearing of kid or soft leather gloves at every opportunity, light being preferable on account of the unctuous substances with which they are prepared, although not so healthy, and the application of a warm bran poultice to the hands once a week. They should be washed in tepid water, as cold water hardens and predisposes them to roughness and chaps, while water beyond a certain heat makes them shrivelled and wrinkled. In drying them they ought to be rubbed with a moderately coarse towel, as friction always promotes a soft and polished ivory appearing surface. The soaps to be preferred are such as are freest from alkaline impurities. The beauty of the nails depend on the treatment they receive. They ought to be frequently cut in a circular form, and the whitened portion at the root, next the vessels which supply the nail with nutriment for its growth and preservation, should be always visible. When the nails are disposed to break, some simple pomade should be frequently applied and salt freely in the daily diet.

If troubled with wakefulness on retiring to bed, eat three or four small onions; they will act as a gentle and soothing narcotic. Onions are also excellent to eat when one is much exposed to cold.

Advertisements.

In answering an advertisement found in these columns, our readers will confer on us a favor by stating that they saw the advertisement in the Kansas Farmer.

62 Golden Chrome, Crystal, Rose, Diamond, Navy, &c. Name in gold and jet black. Windsor & Co., Northford, Ct.

59 Gold, crystal, lace, perfume & chrome cards, 25 names in gold & jet black. The Clinton Bros., Clintonville, Ct.

18 TEN Pretty Pictures of Actresses, 10 ct. and 76 stamp. Union Book Co., Bordentown, N.J.

\$777 A YEAR and expenses to agents. Outfit Free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

50 New Style Cards, Lithographed in bright colors, 10cts. 50 Agts Outfit, 10c. Conn. Card Co., Northford, Ct.

\$777 A Month and expenses guaranteed to Agt. Outfit free. Shaw & Co., Augusta, Maine.

50 Pin-a-4, Chrome, Lily, Lace, Marble, etc., Cards, in case, 10c. GLOBE CARD CO., Northford, Ct.

50 Perfumed cards, best assortment ever offered, 10c. Agts Outfit, 10c. CONN CARD CO., Northford, Ct.

50 Chrome, Glass, Scroll, Wreath and Lace cards 10c Try us. CHROMO CARD CO. Northford, Ct.

18 Elite, Gold Bow, Bevel Edge cards 25c. or 20 Chinese Chromos, 10c. J. B. HUSTED, Nassau, N.Y.

50 PLEASANT AUTOGRAPH ALBUM, gilt covers, 48 pages. 50 Illustrated with birds, scrolls, etc., in colors, and Select Quotations, 10c. Agent's outfit for cards, (over 60 samples), 10c. Davids & Co., Northford, Ct.

50 Chrome, Tortoise Shell, Caplet, Motto, Floral cards, 10c; outfit 10c. Hall Bros., Northford, Ct.

50 Gold, Chrome, Tortoise Shell, Marble and Dove CARDS, 10c. SEAVY BROS., Northford, Ct.

THE SORGO HANDBOOK

A Treatise on Sorgo and Imphee Cane, and the Minnesota Early Amber Sorgo Cane. THE EDITION FOR 1880 is now ready, and will be sent free on application. We can furnish FINEST CANE SEED of the best variety.

REYNOLDS MANUFACTURING CO., Cincinnati, O.

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AGENTS WANTED for the only illustrated and complete and authentic history of the great fair of

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PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

To the Constitution of the State of Kansas, submitted by the Legislature at its last session for ratification or rejection by the electors of the State, at the general election to be held on the 2d day of November, 1880.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 2.

Proposing amendment to section one of article eleven of the Constitution of the State of Kansas, relating to property exempt from taxation.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Kansas, two-thirds of all the members elected to each house concurring thereon:

SECTION 1. The following proposition to amend section one of article eleven of the Constitution of the State of Kansas shall be submitted to the electors of the State at the general election to be held on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday in November, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty: That section one of article eleven of the Constitution of the State of Kansas shall be amended so as to read as follows: "Section 1. The Legislature shall provide for a uniform and equal rate of assessment and taxation; but all property used exclusively for state, county, municipal, literary, educational, scientific, religious, benevolent and charitable purposes shall be exempt from taxation."

SEC. 2. The following shall be the method of submitting said proposition: The ballots shall be either written or printed, or partly printed and partly written thereon. "For the proposition to amend section one of article eleven of the Constitution of Kansas, striking out the clause exempting two hundred dollars (\$200) personal property from taxation." "Against the proposition to amend section one of article eleven of the Constitution of the State of Kansas, striking out the clause exempting two hundred dollars (\$200) personal property from taxation."

SEC. 3. This resolution shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the statute book.

I hereby certify that the above bill originated in the Senate January 21st, 1879, and passed that body February 12th 1879.

LYMAN U. HUMPHREY, President of Senate.

HENRY BRANDLEY, Secretary of Senate.

Passed the House February 20th, 1879.

WIRT W. WALTON, Chief Clerk of House.

Approved March 4th, 1879.

JOHN P. ST. JOHN, Governor.

THE STATE OF KANSAS, OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE,) ss.

I, James Smith, Secretary of State of the State of Kansas, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original enrolled joint resolution now on file in my office, and that the same took effect by publication in the statute book May 20th, A. D. 1879.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name, and affixed my official seal. Done at Topeka, this 1st day of July, A. D. 1880. JAMES SMITH, Secretary of State.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 3.

Proposing an amendment to article fifteen of the Constitution of the State of Kansas, relating to the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, by adding section ten to said article.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Kansas, two-thirds of all the members elected to each house concurring thereon:

SECTION 1. The following proposition to amend the Constitution of the State of Kansas shall be submitted to the electors of the State for adoption or rejection, at the general election to be held on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty: Proposition—Article fifteen shall be amended by adding section ten thereto, which shall read as follows: "The manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors shall be forever prohibited in this State, except for medicinal, scientific and mechanical purposes."

SEC. 2. The following shall be the method of submitting said proposition to the electors: The ballots shall be either written or printed, or partly written and partly printed; and those voting for the proposition shall vote, "For the proposition to amend the Constitution;" and those voting against the proposition shall vote, "Against the proposition to amend the Constitution."

SEC. 3. This resolution shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the statute book.

I hereby certify that the above resolution originated in the Senate, February 8th, 1879, and passed that body February 21st, 1879.

HENRY BRANDLEY, President of Senate.

Passed the House March 3rd, 1879.

WIRT W. WALTON, Chief Clerk of House.

Approved March 8th, 1879.

JOHN P. ST. JOHN, Governor.

THE STATE OF KANSAS, OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE,) ss.

I, James Smith, Secretary of State of the State of Kansas, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original enrolled joint resolution now on file in my office, and that the same took effect by publication in the statute book May 20th, 1879.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name, and affixed my official seal. Done at Topeka, this 1st day of July, A. D. 1880. JAMES SMITH, Secretary of State.

The

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—AN—

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KANSAS

FARMER.

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Published at Topeka, Kansas, every

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The KANSAS FARMER for many years has been recognized as the State Agricultural Paper. Every department contains the latest and best information on Farm and Rural topics. The Dairy, the Poultry Yard, the Apiary, the Orchard, the Vineyard, and Small Fruits, are treated by practical Kansas farmers and fruit growers. Grain and Stock farming as specialties, as well as mixed farming are discussed and seasonable articles on plowing, planting, harvesting, curing and sowing every crop of the farm will be found in the "Old Reliable" the KANSAS FARMER. A large and intelligent corps of writers from every part of Kansas gives the result of years and years of experience which to the new comer as well as to the old resident are valuable and useful. No farmer's home is complete without the FARMER. The Home department has always been one of special interest to the wives and daughters of farmers. It contains useful and interesting contributions and selections upon domestic affairs, home adornments and choice literary selections. For more than 14 years the FARMER has been the official paper for the publication of all Strays taken up under the present State Law. This feature alone, is worth the price of subscription to all who have stock or are engaged in farming. If you want to send away a paper, creditable to the state, of unusual interest to all who think of coming to Kansas, the FARMER is a good one to send. It is not local in character. It is not made for one county, but for the state and the entire New West. The following subscription rates are good for any address in any state or territory of the United States or Canada:

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THE STRAY LIST.

HOW TO POST A STRAY.

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved Feb. 27, 1865, section 1, when the appraised value of a stray or strays exceeds ten dollars, the County Clerk is required, within ten days after receiving such description, to post a public notice to the owner by mail, notice containing a complete description of said strays, the day on which they were taken up, their appraised value, and the name and residence of the taker up, the KANSAS FARMER, together with the sum of fifty cents, each animal contained in said notice."

How to post a Stray, the fees and penalties

Broken animals can be taken up at any time in the year. Unbroken animals can only be taken up between the 1st day of November and the 1st day of April, except when found in the lawful enclosure of the taker-up.

No persons, except citizens and householders, can take up a stray.

If no animal liable to be taken, shall come upon the premises of any person, and he fails for ten days, after being notified in writing of the fact, any other citizen and householder may take up the same.

Any person taking up an stray, must immediately advertise the same by posting three written notices in as many places in the township, giving a correct description of such stray.

If such stray is not proven up at the expiration of ten days, the taker-up shall go before any Justice of the Peace of the township, and file an affidavit stating that such stray was taken up on his premises, that he did not drive nor cause it to be driven there, that he has advertised it for ten days, that the marks and brands have not been altered, also he shall give a full description of the same and its value.

He shall also give a bond to the state of double the value of such stray.

The Justice of the Peace shall within twenty days from the time such stray was taken up, (ten days after posting) make out and return to the County Clerk, a certified copy of the description and value of such stray.

If such stray shall be valued at more than ten dollars, it shall be advertised in the KANSAS FARMER in three successive numbers.

The owner of any stray, may within twelve months from the time of taking up, prove the same by evidence before any Justice of the Peace of the county, having first notified the taker-up of the time when, and the Justice before whom proof will be offered. The stray shall be delivered to the owner, on the order of the Justice, and upon the payment of charges and costs.

If the owner of a stray fails to prove ownership within twelve months from the time of taking up, a complete title shall vest in the taker-up.

At the end of a year after a stray is taken up, the Justice of the Peace shall summon the taker-up to appear and appraise said stray, summons to be served by the taker-up; said appraiser, or two of them shall in all respects describe and value said stray, and make a sworn return of the same to the Justice.

They shall also determine the cost of keeping, and the benefits and use of such stray, and report the same to their appraisal.

In all cases where the title vests in the taker-up, he shall pay to the County Treasurer, deducting all costs of taking up, posting and taking care of, one-half of the remainder of the value of such stray.

Any person who shall sell or dispose of a stray, or take the same out of the state before the title shall have vested in him shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall forfeit double the value of such stray and be subject to a fine of twenty dollars.

Strays for the week ending August 11.

Douglas county—N. O. Stevens, clerk.

MARE—Taken up June 28, 1880, by John Eldridge, Lawrence, one brown mare, 13 hands high, star in forehead, one hip knive down, mane and tail black, three years old, valued at \$25.

Miami county—D. J. Sheridan, clerk.

INTER—Taken up by M. F. Swain, Wren, June 18, 1880, one red steer with an M on right hip, swallow fork in right ear, 2 years old, valued at \$20.

Strays for the week ending August 4.

Cowley county—J. S. Hunt, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Ben Mathis, Cedar rap, June 27, 1880, one gray horse, 7 or 8 years old, 15 1/2 hands high, left ear looped, branded A T on left thigh and letter T on left jaw, valued at \$20.

Davis county—P. V. Trovinger, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by J. Vander, Lyon, June 25, 1880, one bay mare, blaze in face, white spot on left hind leg below the knee, 3 years old, 14 1/2 hands high, valued at \$25.

Douglas county—N. O. Stevens, clerk.

MARE—Taken up July 4, 1880, by R. H. Vreeland, Wakarusa, one brown mare, 14 hands high, blaze in face, hind feet marked on right hind leg below joint, collar star, scars as of recent fight, 12 years old, valued at \$25.

Jackson county—J. G. Porterfield, clerk.

MARE—Taken up June 29, 1880, by James M. Robinson, Cedar rap, one bay mare, 14 hands high, blaze in face, hind feet marked on right hind leg below joint, collar star, scars as of recent fight, 12 years old, valued at \$25.

MARE—Taken up by J. A. Cline, June 19, 1880, one gray mare, 14 hands high, blaze in face, hind feet marked on right hind leg below joint, collar star, scars as of recent fight, 12 years old, valued at \$25.

McPherson county—J. A. Fleisher, clerk.

MULE—Taken up by Joseph McClain, Harper, June 14, 1880, one horse mule, 9 years old, 15 hands high, small white spot on right hind leg below joint, valued at \$20.

Rush county—F. E. Garner, clerk.

COLT—Taken up by C. R. Scanton, LaCrosse, one bay mare colt 14 1/2 hands high, star in forehead, branded K V on right hind, valued at \$20.

COLT—Also one small mare filley, 2 years old, 14 hands high, star in forehead, small lump under belly, scar on left hind foot, valued at \$25.

MARE—Taken up by Thomas C. Cline, June 19, 1880, one gray mare, 14 hands high, blaze in face, hind feet marked on right hind leg below joint, collar star, scars as of recent fight, 12 years old, valued at \$25.

Summer county—S. B. Douglass, clerk.

COW—Taken up July 14, 1880, by Henry A. Lander, Palestine, one roan cow, red and white spots, branded 7 and H on right hip, K and O on right loin, 3 feet of chain on horns left front test spoiled, 5 years old, valued at \$16.

Wabunsa county—T. N. Watts, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Allen Hodgson, June 7, 1880, one small bay mare, 14 1/2 hands high, white stripe on face, right hind foot white, scar 9 years old, branded W on left shoulder, valued at \$20.

Woodson county—H. S. Trueblood, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Bernard Pauls, Liberty, July 15, 1880, one brown horse, 4 years old, star in forehead, 14 hands high, valued at \$40.

MARE—Taken up by John Crooke, Neosho Falls, one black mare, 4 years old, 14 hands high, right fore foot white branded V C on front hoof, valued at \$30.

Strays for the week ending July 28.

Butler county—C. P. Strong, clerk.

COLT—Taken up by David Reed, Chelsea, June 25, 1880, one black bay gelding colt 3 years old, branded O on left shoulder, valued at \$20.

Crawford county—A. S. Johnson, clerk.

COW—Taken up by M. B. Groove (Girard P. O.) one large milk cow, speckled red and white, 5 years old, smooth made, valued at \$16.

Cowley county—J. S. Hunt, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by J. H. Crane, Otter, June 28, 1880, one light bay mare, black mane and tail, small scar on left hip and left side, small white spot on nose, collar and saddle marks, 10 years old, colt light sorrel, blaze face, and hind feet marked on right hind leg below joint, small lump on neck, scar the head, valued at \$16.

Greenwood county—J. W. Kanar, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by L. T. Dean, (Virgil P. O.) one dark pony mare about 10 years old, 13 hands high, saddle and harness marks, no other marks or brands perceivable, valued at \$20.

Jefferson county—J. N. Insley, clerk.

MARE—Taken up May 18, 1880, by L. B. Noggle, Oskaloosa, one bay mare, 10 or 12 years old, 15 hands high, white on both hind feet, spavin on right hind leg, small lump on neck, scar the head, valued at \$16.

Jewell county—W. M. Allen, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by F. R. Warbenton, Prairie, one sorrel gelding pony, 5 or 6 years old, white face, hind legs white valued at \$20.

Linn county—J. H. Martin, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by S. W. Applegate, Valley, June 18, 1880, one bay horse, 10 or 12 years old, 15 hands high, white on both hind feet, spavin on right hind leg, small lump on neck, scar the head, valued at \$20.

Labette county—W. H. Keissey, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Frank Hiltner, Elm Grove, June 27, 1880, one bay mare, 14 hands high, blaze in face, hind feet marked on right hind leg below joint, collar star, scars as of recent fight, 12 years old, valued at \$25.

Leavenworth county—J. W. Nicholas, clerk.

MARE AND COLT—Taken up by A. C. Harlow, Delaware, June 19, 1880, one pony mare and colt, mare dark brown, saddle marks, 10 years old, colt light sorrel, blaze face, and hind feet marked on right hind leg below joint, small lump on neck, scar the head, valued at \$25.

Marshall county—W. H. Armstrong, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Joseph Shirley, Blue Rapids, one pony mare and colt, bay, black mane, tail and legs, small white spot on face, about 6 years old, valued at \$20.

Miami county—B. J. Sheridan, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by P. Bishop, Onawatomie, June 20, 1880, one small chestnut sorrel mare, blaze face, both hind feet white half way up to gambrel joints, shoes on fore feet, saddle marks, 6 branded on near-side shoulder partly enclosed in circle, a larva attached to a leather halter, also a lead rope, 7 or 8 years old, valued at \$25.

Russell county—C. M. Harshbarger, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Albert Barker, Russell, one black gelding horse 12 years old, brand on left shoulder, valued at \$20.

MALE—Also by the same one bay mare 13 years old, brand on left shoulder, valued at \$40.

MALE—By the same one bay mare 2 years old, brand on left shoulder, valued at \$40.

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Farm Letters.

Give the Direction and Distance.

It would be often a satisfaction to strangers, and persons in the east, if correspondents would state, in their farm letters, the distance and direction from Topeka at the point from which they write.

NORTH CEDAR, Jackson Co., 22 miles north of Topeka.—Yesterday, August 1st, came in with a strong wind from the north, followed with a steady, soaking rain, wetting the ground thoroughly, which signifies corn is made. Although we had not much rain since the 5th of July, but owing to the cool weather the past month corn passed over without any serious damage, so a heavy corn crop can be put down for old Jackson, as the acreage is larger than ever before.

Potatoes are a good yield; oats good, worth 16c; flax never better, (which is a sure crop) some threshing 14 bushels per acre, worth 90c. Flax is a sure crop for Kansas; can stand dry as well as wet weather, and is a great chinch bug breastwork sown between wheat and corn. It would be safe to say that wheat this year cost farmers \$1.50 per bushel, and flax 75c. Some wheat ground has been broken and prepared.

A great deal of prairie hay has been already put up, and commands at Holton, our county seat, \$4 per ton. Try round stacks, farmers. I put up seventy-five tons last August, that weigh about two tons to the stack; threw two wires across the top with a weight tied to each end of the wire, and did not lose two tons in the lot by the heavy rains following in November.

And now, Mr. Editor, as you gave J. A. Garfield, for president, a glowing record of his life, can you not tell something good of the other two candidates? We do not want to see our "Old Reliable" one-sided in politics.

W. A. DODSON.

We know of nothing bad of any of the candidates. We met with a short sketch of Garfield's farm life and part of a speech he made in congress in support of the wool interest of this country, and published them. If our correspondent has anything similar in the lives of the other candidates, we will be glad if he will send it up for publication.

SALINA, Saline Co., 100 miles west of Topeka, August 2.—You ask for crop reports, and as I have seen none from this county for a long time, I send the following:

The season has been very dry relieved by local showers. Wheat promised well until Christmas, but the cold, dry spring was fatal to a large breadth of it, and the average crop is very light—five to ten bushels is the common yield. All the good fields were reported in the local papers, and consequently a false impression, as nothing is said about the poor ones. Gardens are almost a total failure. Potatoes are now selling in Salina at \$1.50 to \$2 per bushel. Oats and millet are both very light, and the grass also, which will make hay very scarce.

There is a very large acreage of corn, and with plenty of rain from this time on, will make 20 to 30 bushels per acre. It has stood the drouth as only Kansas land can stand it, or we should not have had any corn. The showers here have been local and no general rain. Some townships have fared better than others in their supply of rain and have good corn, but on the whole the crop will be short.

WM. PETTES.

WILSON, Russell Co., 23½ miles west of Topeka, Aug. 3.—Most of the correspondents to the crop reports of the FARMER, commence their communication with "booming," which Webster failed to put in his dictionary. The exact meaning of the word I have failed to learn. When the crops are prospering it is a booming; when the rain comes we have a booming wet time; when immigration is lively immigration is booming; temperance is booming and we are all a-booming, like a park of artillery. Now, if some one will give us a chapter on booming and explain its meaning, other than the report of a cannon, it will greatly oblige a great many that would like to use the word, but refrain from doing so on account of its meaning.

Dampness covers the land. We have had a good share of rainfall the latter part of spring and summer to the present time, though I may say we are not overstocked with rain. The ground soon dries up after a heavy rain, but it has not been too dry to break but a small share of the time since the middle of May.

Wheat is mostly in the granary. It has been reported so much it is about time to drop it for other crops. We had an average of seven bushels over the county. Corn looks well. This has been a favorable season for that cereal and I think it will exceed the average of former years. There will be more hogs raised this year than last.

All the small grains were damaged by the dry weather of early spring. Potatoes will be a fair crop. Stock looks well, and all healthy. Plenty of grass.

I like to see the ladies take an interest in our farm paper. Where is the perfect success without their aid. They always have a bright, encouraging sound to their letters, and I hope to see them multiply in the FARMER.

I agree with Batch in thinking it unjust to tax a single man down to the last dollar's worth and giving a married man two hundred dollars' exemption. I thought this was a free country, but it doesn't look like it, where a man must either get married or pay the married man's

taxes. We must send some "batches" to Topeka to legislate, as well as married men.

T. W. HEY.

The word "booming" is a lumberman phrase. In lumbering countries what is called booms are built in the rivers to hold the logs which are floated down the smaller streams or creeks during high water. Booms are constructed by building strong piers in the river and uniting the piers by chaining a string of pine logs from pier to pier. The piers are so situated as to form a pocket with the mouth up stream. Into this pocket or "boom" the logs from above are floated, where they are sorted by the marks—the several owners having each a mark, similar to the manner of branding cattle on the plains, the log boom answering to the "round up." Here the logs are separated and made into rafts or drawn to a mill on shore and sawed into lumber.

When a freshet comes and the creeks and mountain streams are all full so that logs can be floated, they are in a good condition for booming logs. Hence a high river or other stream is "booming," and the transition is an easy one to other things which move briskly or show a prosperous condition.

We are glad to see our correspondent criticize the use of this word so sharply. It has grown to be a most detestable slang phrase, when made to do duty in season and out of season, and with no conception of its original meaning.

STERLING, Rice Co., July 24.—Since my last communication we have had general soaking rains, and now the corn that was not damaged by the web-worm is promising a fine crop. We hear some persons say that they never had so fine a prospect for a corn crop.

I made a visit, a few days ago, to the "Highland Park Herd," owned by the Avery brothers, about eight miles southwest of Sterling. They own about 175 head of cattle. Of these 17 are pure-bred Short-horns; the balance are very fine graded animals in very excellent condition. There are about 30 steers that will weigh about 1,800 pounds each. They are plump and fat and in fine shape for market.

The drouth has not impoverished this herd. Indeed stockmen here claim that these prairie grasses are more nutritious and will lay on more fat in a dry than in a wet season.

Everything seems to indicate that this valley is proverbially adapted to stock-raising. The "Highland Park Herd" is owned by three brothers—two of them residing at Galesburg, Ill., and they are experienced stock men. They own 1,760 acres of land, 460 acres enclosed by wire fence, 200 acres under plow, 175 acres planted to millet. The youngest of the three brothers have charge of the herd and the management of the concern is placed into his hands. They pump their water by wind power. Their arrangement for watering, corralling, feeding and sheltering their stock is most complete.

The stock fever is beginning to run very high here. The successive failures in the wheat crop have given farmers the hint that it will not do here to depend wholly on wheat. But I question the wisdom and policy that some are now pursuing—borrowing money and paying a high rate of interest and mortgaging their farms to purchase stock. It would be safer for the farmer to depend on his own capital, energy, industry and economy, and grow into stock. Most, if not all, have the nucleus of a herd—from one to three cows. These, by careful management, would very soon grow into a nice little bunch of cattle. He that has two or three cows, by selling all but one and purchasing calves, could by that means grow into stock more rapidly and more safely than by borrowing money.

Farmers should by no means abandon grain-raising. They should grow all the grain they can and handle all the stock they can. A variety crop, consisting more largely of corn than any other, will be a safer plan for them.

Many who have been in this country only two seasons and consequently have only seen this portion of Kansas, agonizing under the pressure of drouth, are leaving, and of course go away disgusted, "bleeding" Kansas as they go. Those who came at an earlier period, and have seen the capacity of this soil to produce, under ordinary and seasonable rains, are content to bear with a misfortune that is as likely to befall Pennsylvania or Ohio as Kansas or China, or India, or the "Land of Canaan."

J. B. SCHLICHTER.

Information from Jewell Co. Wanted.

ED. FARMER: At the request of several families here who intend making your state their home, I write to ask for some information concerning Jewell county—that being the locality we think of settling in.

We would like to know in regard to the quality of the land in general. Is it high and rolling? Is there much waste or swamp land? What depth must you go usually for well water? Is the county settling pretty rapidly? Is land advancing in price much? What might be called an average price for a quarter section having say forty to sixty acres in cultivation and improvements of average kind, and say five to ten miles away from town? Is your county much in debt? What is the customary rate of interest paid by your farmers? Are there many selling out and going back east?

Perhaps you may think me very inquisitive, but I am asking for several persons, each one of whom wants to know something not asked by others. We hope some correspondent from Jewell will enlighten us on above named points through the columns of the "Old Reliable."

GEORGE JONES.

Dayton, Ohio.

Walnut Timber from Arkansas.

The towboat Ida reached New Orleans, out of the Arkansas river, on June 8th, with a walnut log raft of unusual proportions. Additional interest attaches itself to this raft on account of its being part of an order for ten million feet from a Bridgeport, Conn., sewing machine factory. The growing scarcity of this desirable wood in the eastern states, and the demand by European furniture makers, has developed distant sources of supply. The raft in question had been ninety days making the trip from the forests along the White and St. Francis rivers, in Arkansas, and in that time drift five feet deep had accumulated beneath the logs. Of these the raft contained 2,500, 2,000 being walnut and 500 cypress. The latter are used as bnoys for the heavier timber. This log island measured 400x208 feet, and many of the walnut logs were over six feet in diameter. They were cut by a band of two hundred Canadians, who are adepts at working in hard timber, and can get out 500 logs per day under favorable circumstances. From New Orleans the logs go by rail to New England, this transportation being found to be just \$2 per 1,000 less than by steamship. Col. S. M. Markel, of Missouri, has this contract, and has orders for walnut logs from Liverpool parties. The raft in question contained 600,000 feet, and is among the first shipments of the kind to the east.—*Journal of Commerce.*

Cleanse Immediately.

There is a good fraction of the success in butter making dependent on the proper cleaning of dairy utensils. Some appear to think it will do just as well to wait a few hours before the milk pails are washed and scalded; that the churn may stand a half or whole day before being washed and the germs of decay killed by heat; that the cream pail may be used for several batches of cream before thorough cleansing, because sweet cream is going into it again; that the butter worker may stand until you want to use it again before scalding, because it will be then freshly cleansed when you use it, etc.

There is altogether too much of this heedless way of carrying on butter making. The nitrogenous portion of milk (caseine) furnishes just the substance required for ferments, for the development of germs wholly inimical to pure milk or butter. These ferments remain in the crevices of wood, or the seams of tin vessels, and, unless they are dislodged by immediate cleansing, it requires boiling or steaming for a considerable length of time, to dislodge them. Every utensil, after its use, must be immediately cleansed if you wish to prevent taints in your milk, cream, or butter. Wooden pails are now discarded from use by the patrons of our cheese factories, because few can be trusted to properly cleanse them.

If they were immediately subjected to steam heat or boiling water after each use, they would be sweet, but this steam or boiling water requires to penetrate every pore. The dairymaid or operator cannot be too prompt in cleansing dairy utensils.—*Nat. Live-Stock Journal.*

It is easier and less expensive to feed the grain and hay on the farm and then ship it off in the form of meat than it is to ship the bulky grain, and we have the manure left on the farm. In a community where stock is raised and fed you will find a higher plane of intelligence among the people. The farms will be better improved, and be worth more than in a country where no attention is given to stock.

During the Month of August

there will be received a large variety of first-class pianos, both upright and square at the music store of E. B. Guild, Topeka. Also the greatest wonder just perfected, the Orchestral Organ, which has a cylinder attached for playing the music by turning a crank.

Advertisements.

Our readers, in replying to advertisements in the Farmer, will do us a favor if they will state in their letters to advertisers that they saw the advertisement in the Kansas Farmer.

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The Only Remedy

THAT ACTS AT THE SAME TIME ON
THE LIVER,
THE BOWELS,
AND THE KIDNEYS.

This combined action gives it wonderful power to cure all diseases.

Why Are We Sick?

Because we allow these great organs to become clogged or torpid, and poisonous humors are therefore forced into the blood that should be expelled naturally.

KIDNEY WORT WILL CURE

BILIOUSNESS, PILES, CONSTIPATION, KIDNEY COMPLAINTS, URINARY DISEASES, FEMALE WEAKNESSES, AND NEURALGIC DISORDERS.

By causing free action of these organs and restoring their power to throw off disease.

Why Suffer Billious pains and aches? Why tormented with Piles, Constipation? Why frightened over disordered Kidneys? Why endure nervous or sick headaches? Why have sleepless nights?

The KIDNEY WORT and rejoice in health. It is a dry, vegetable compound and one package will make six quarts of Medicine. Get it of your Druggist, he will order it for you. Price \$1.00.

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Thoroughbred Short-Horn Cattle and Berkshire Pigs, bred and for sale. Only first-class animals allowed to leave the farm. Address: G. W. GLICK, Atchison, Kansas.

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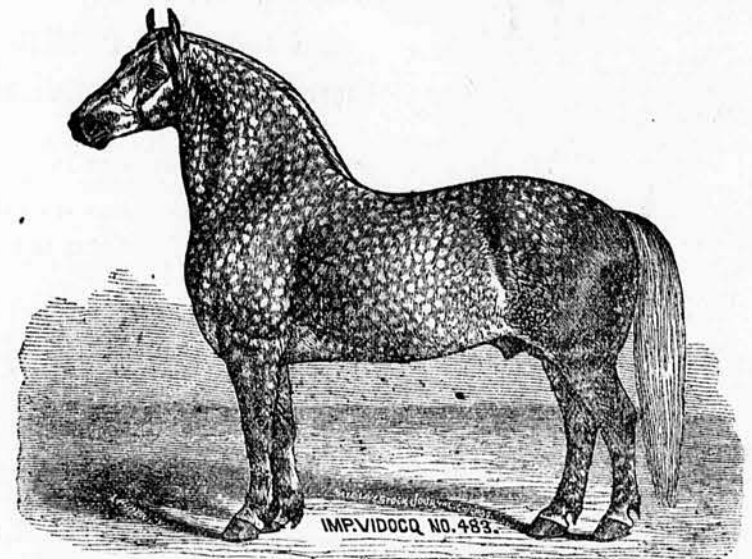
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Make the best syrup and sugar with less fuel and labor than any other apparatus. Will condense sweet cider into delicious jelly at the rate of four barrels per hour. Agents wanted. Send for descriptive circulars.

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WITHIN 12 MONTHS.

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Golden Medical Discovery cures all tumors, from the worst Scrofula to a simple Cyst, Pimple, or Eruption, Erysipelas, Salt-rheum, Fever Sores, Scaly or Rough Skin, in short, all diseases caused by bad blood, are conquered by this powerful, purifying, and invigorating medicine.

Especially has it manifested its potency in curing Tetters, Rose Rash, Bolls, Carbuncles, Sore Eyes, Scrofulous Sores and Swellings, White Swellings, Goiters or Thick Neck, and Enlarged Glands.

If you feel dull, drowsy, debilitated, have sallow color of skin, or yellowish-brown spots on face or body, frequent headache or dizziness, but taste in mouth, internal heat or chills alternated with hot flushes, irregular appetite, and tongue coated, you are suffering from Torpid Liver, or "Biliousness." As a remedy for all such cases Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has no equal, as it effects perfect and radical cures.

In the cure of Bronchitis, Severe Coughs, Weak Lungs, and early stages of Consumption, it has astonished the medical faculty, and eminent physicians pronounce it the greatest medical discovery of the age. Sold by druggists.

No one of taking the large, repulsive, nauseous pills. These Pills (Little Pills) are scarcely larger than mustard seeds.

Being entirely vegetable, no particular care is required while using them. They operate without disturbance to the system, diet, or occupation. For Jaundice, Headache, Constipation, Impure Blood, Pain in the Shoulders, Tightness of Chest, Bizziness, Sour Eructations from Stomach, Bad Taste in Mouth, Bilious attacks, Pain in region of Kidneys, Internal Fever, Blasted Feeling about Stomach, Rush of Blood to Head, take Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pills, sold by druggists.

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ROOTS. TURNIPS.

Bloodsdaile Swede or Ruta Baga, Yellow Aberdeen, Pomeranian Globe, Red and White Elat Turnips. Our stocks of the above are SUPER EXCELLENT. In localities where our TURNIP SEEDS are not sold by merchants we invite CATTLE BREEDERS, SHEEP BREEDERS, DAIRYMEN, HOUSEHOLDERS, GARDENERS, to apply for RETAIL PRICES AND DESCRIPTIVE LIST. Address postal card to

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